THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA
The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

VOL. XI. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JULY 28, 1917 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $3.00. No. 30

NO PREPARATIONS YET FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION IN CANADA NEXT YEAR

In Britain They Began Last January to Prepare for Next Year's Crop.

PROGRESSIVE METHODS ARE REQUIRED

New Minister Needed at Once—Clifford Sifton Best Man in Sight—More Urgent Problem Than Conservation at the Moment.

CANADA has boasted that she is the bread basket of the Empire. Yet in the hour of need she has failed—failed miserably—to play her self-established part. The Mother country has asked for bread and she has been given a gold-brick. Canada with her millions of acres of fertile lands, awaiting only the developing activity of her people, has failed to increase her acreage. She has failed the Empire, she has failed her Allies and she has failed herself, for never was there a better opportunity to serve the world; to earn fancy profits; to create private and national wealth; to help reduce taxation; than there was in the increase of agricultural production, with practically the whole world waiting to pay the price.

But while the war lasts and the demand for food stuffs continues there is little to be gained in regrets. The needs of the Allies in 1918 promise to be even greater than they were during 1917. In England, they began in January and are preparing 3,000,000 additional acres. There they have a capable executive as Minister of Agriculture.

In Canada, we are doing nothing nationally. Our Minister of Agriculture has proved a failure. He is the victim of a system that fills Cabinet positions with successful politicians, instead of with successful executives. He is such a superior type of man personally, that it pains us to be compelled to draw attention to his weakness as an administrator. But the situation is urgent. The grain is needed. The revenue is needed.

We want, and can get, 5,000,000 more acres under cultivation this autumn for the 1918 crops. A new Minister of Agriculture must be got at once. The Premier must not wait for a reorganized Government. The country will support him in any good appointment he will make. There is not a day to be lost. Let it not be said next summer that we have again failed, in our national and world duty, by procrastination.

The Minister of Agriculture need not be a trained agriculturalist. In Ontario we find that Hon. Mr. Hearst as director of agriculture, has done more in the short time he has held the office than the well-intentioned, but helpless political minister at Ottawa during his whole term.

SIR CLIFFORD'S CASH VALUE TO CANADA.

WE have to thank Providence for Sir Clifford Sifton. On several occasions we have used him as an example of what capable man could do as a Cabinet Minister. We showed that, as Minister of Interior, he organized, personally directed, and carried out the greatest immigration campaign in our history; and that our immigration fell off when he retired. On February 20, 1915, THE POST showed that, in 1896, when Sir Clifford Sifton came in, our immigration had dwindled to 16,835. In 1897 we had, under him, the first increase in five years. It grew steadily until 1912, when we had 402,432. When he retired, it began to decline.

Sir Clifford has enjoyed a well-earned leisure ever since. Now the demands of the country has led him to, once more, devote his great ability to the public service—usually a thankless job. He is primarily aiding in organizing in support of the selective conscription of fighting men. Undoubtedly, he will accompany this, with a conscription, of other big men like himself, for a reorganized Cabinet—a Cabinet of the best brains in the country—not a union or coalition Cabinet of professional politicians.

The National Department that needs the ablest man in the country to-day is Agriculture. It needs Clifford Sifton. We submit his name to the Prime Minister.

The one thing urged against Sir Clifford is that he made money. That he is a rich man. Made millions in real estate and elsewhere. This is prejudice, not reason. And this is a time when common sense should prevail. His source of wealth indicates great vision, a confidence in the future of Canada. His success as an administrator shows great capacity to do things and get things done. The two things, we most need in our public men. Suppose we figure his dollars and cents value to Canada, as Director of Immigration. Put it on a commission basis. Take only his last year in office. That year his efforts brought us 402,432 settlers. A settler is said to be worth $1,000. Therefore, in one year only he increased, by his efforts, the wealth of the country, $400,000,000. That result alone should cause the noisiest demagogue, in self interest, to shout for, not against, bringing such a valuable man back into public life.

PRESIDENT Wilson has settled the Goethals-Denman shipping controversy effectively by eliminating not one, but both of the opinionative experts. He evidently believes in going back to the starting point rather than to continue on a rocky road.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

M. J. Haney Sees This Country As Secondary Base of Power.

M. J. Haney, president of the Home Bank, now in Western Canada gave an interview in Calgary in which he maintained that the splendid position which the British Empire now occupies as a dominant factor in the world can only be sustained by the creation of a subsidiary empire more fortunately placed geographically than the British Isles, and, therefore, secure from the new perils which have developed in this present war.

"The time is coming," Mr. Haney stated, "and is not far distant when the British Empire will require an alternative base, a secondary seat of resources and wealth and power. That base will be Canada.

CAPITAL STILL THE BIG FACTOR AS TO BUSINESS

Loan in United States Was Small and the Rate High.

PREPARING FOR THE CROP

Bank Statement Indicates How the Finances of the Country Are Being Marshalled—Business Should be Expedited.

The announcement that the Minister of Finance had completed arrangements for the floating of a Canadian loan in the United States accorded with information printed on this page two weeks ago, which gave the first definite news that the Government had access to the American market. Our information from sources close to the House of Morgan at that time were that the arrangement for the loan was only a matter of detail. The important news of this week's official statement is the amount and the rate. Neither can be regarded with enthusiasm in relation to the general business situation. However, if by this financing the floating of a domestic loan can be postponed until after the new year, the outlook will be materially improved, and the available capital for the financing of the crop movement considerably increased.

That Canada has had to pay such a high rate for such a comparatively small loan provides ground for serious consideration. It also indicates that borrowing for other purposes in the American market will be curtailed, if, in fact, the market is not altogether closed. Under such circumstances a shortage of capital for current business is likely to continue. Under these conditions available money must be used to the best advantage. Liquid resources must be conserved by industrial concerns. Credits must be reduced in all branches of trade and undue speculation in raw materials must be discouraged. It is important that through the industrial processes there should be a free movement from the source of the raw material to the market of the finished product. Close credits and efficient manufacturing methods will aid in effecting this.

Another important factor is transportation. The railroads must be in a position to handle the crops and manufactured products expeditiously. Car shortages must be overcome. If the railroads are not in a position to do so, then the Government should allow them to increase their rates or take other steps to see that they are provided with the rolling stock and motive power, which is at the present time such an urgent national necessity. There is much also that the railroads themselves can do to improve their services by consolidating efforts; what has been accomplished by the American roads is an indication of what organization will do.

Conserving Funds.

The June bank statement gives direct indication of the steps being taken by the banks to increase their liquid funds for the crop movement by the curtailment of current credits. Trade loans and call loans have both been materially reduced. This largely accounts for the present "tightness" of money and for the restricted operations of the stock exchange. Considering the financial position and out-

Continued on page 7.

CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHT IN EAST FAIR IN WEST

Ontario Short 15,000 Men, Says Dr. G. C. Creelman.

EXPECT 12,500,000 TONS HAY

Flax Crop Outlook None too Bright—Preparations for Fall Wheat Being Made — Maximum Prices Not in Favor.

By F. M. CHAPMAN,
Editor, "The Farmer's Magazine."

A fast ripening harvest of more than average bulk, a delayed hay harvest owing to rains, with an acute labor shortage, sum up the outstanding crop features of Ontario and the Eastern provinces this week. The Western provinces have had another week of hot, dry weather, although light rains fell Thursday and Friday from Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle Valley.

We are now at the beginning of August and the East has not taken care of its hay crop, while the wheat is beginning to ripen in the Southern sections. It requires an abundance of labor to take care of the crops. The shortage of men in the city for munitions and manufactures, makes the work of building roads, which takes considerable labor, seem to be an altogether unnecessary diversion of men at the present time. Every effort will be needed by the people to take care of the crops from now until October. The preparation of land for the new fall wheat and rye crops must command attention right away.

Dr. G. C. Creelman estimates the labor shortage on Ontario farms at 15,000 men, while the Ontario government announces that they are going to put 60 tractors at work immediately. Their chief difficulty lies in getting efficient operators for these machines.

Many farmers feel that the fixing of a maximum price for wheat by the Board of Grain Commissioners is a move in the wrong direction, as it would have stimulated production more to make a minimum price and seek to remedy the consumer's end by regulations in other quarters.

Late Crops Improve.

Corn, beans and potatoes have improved during the past week in Ontario. The hot weather makes a good average supply of ensilage possible. Pasturage has been good. so that beef is now coming forward fast and dairy supplies are being well maintained.

The hay crop in Eastern Canada is nearly as good as that of last year. Quebec reports a more than satisfactory condition. The Eastern acreages of hay and clover last year were close on to 7½ millions with a yield of 14,000,000 tons. The estimated acreage of 1917 is about equal to that of last year, and the yields promise to be about 10 per cent. less, while the corn and late fodder crops for the care of stock are much better than they were in 1916. The U.S. reports a more than average acreage of corn, which under ordinary circumstances will give a large total yield. The livestock supplies in Canada and the United States should assure no shortage of food supplies to the Allies during the coming winter.

The West Has Hot Week.

The past week has made a little improvement in Western wheat and coarse grains. Alerbta and Manitoba both show increased acreages and the prospect of average yields. Saskatchewan, the big wheat province, with a 7,500,000 wheat acreage, will hardly reach the average yield from all reports at present. The $2.40 maximum price for wheat may help the total returns to the farmers to overtop last year's figures.

Much concern is being experienced over the flax crop in the West. Traders report that the crop is decidedly spotted. The early sown fields are generally in fine condition, but the absence of moisture has not brought the later sown fields forward.

The total acreage of flax in Canada last year was 640,000, and it is estimated that about 700,000 acres were sown this year. The total production of flax in Canada last year was 7,122,000 bushels as against 10,628,000 bushels in 1915. At present the yield does not promise the average per acre yield of 11.75 bushels in 1916.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

Canada Takes Third Place to United States and Mexico.

The world's chief producers of silver are the United States, Mexico, Canada, Peru, Japan, Spain, Australia and Chile, in the order named, the United States having produced in 1915, for which figures of all countries are available, 74,961,000 ounces; Mexico, 39,570,000; Canada, 28,401,000; Peru, 9,420,000; Japan, 5,080,000; Spain, 4,565,000; Australia, 3,327,000; world total, 179,574,000. In 1916, for which returns are not yet available for many of the smaller countries, the production of the United States was 72,884,000 ounces; Mexico, 35,000,000; Canada, 25,500,000, and the world's total, 172,384,000 ounces.

DOM. TEXTILE PLANS TO BUILD FOR THE FUTURE

Arrangements Being Made For a Big Plant at St. Lambert.

"POST-WAR" CONFIDENCE

Company Headed by One of Canada's Keenest Financiers and Industrial Captains Looking to Increase Its Output.

The Dominion Textile Company are planning the erection of a new mill that will be larger than any that they are operating at the present time. That was a statement of general manager, F. G. Daniels, in discussing the company's future with FINANCIAL POST this week. Some idea of the extent of this new enterprise may be gathered from the fact that the largest mill of the company now in existance has a capacity of 2500 looms and employs over 1600 hands. The new mill therefore will add over 25 per cent. to the capacity of the present plant and increase the number of employees to nearly 10,000. This mill will be located at St. Lambert, near Montreal, and a by-law is now before the municipality by which a site of 100 acres will be supplied free of cost, tax exemption for twenty years and debentures to the extent of $95,000 will be issued in favor of the company, payable at the end of forty years. A municipal officer of St. Lambert stated to FINANCIAL POST that the by-law would shortly be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, and was likely to be passed with little opposition. The terms of the proposed agreement with the municipality do not compel the company to build until peace is declared and the exact time for operations to begin not been decided yet.

The new mill will be used for the manufacture of high-grade cottons, including some new lines that are a development of the war. It will also make room, according to Mr. Daniels, for other lines being developed in the other mills which are not being turned out now owing to lack of capacity.

Confidence As to After War Period.

The Dominion Textile Company occupies in many respects a unique position in the textile industry of Canada. Its whole output, including the cotton yarn end as well as that of fabrics, may be said to consist of staple lines that are in general demand both for manufacturing purposes and the wholesale and retail trade. Owing to the shutting off of many of the sources of supplies for these cottons since the war began a tremendous pressure has been placed upon the Canadian mills and for the past year Dominion Textile has been months behind in deliveries in many lines. It is struggling along bravely, however, and laying aside a surplus against the opportunities that its management believe will confront it when the war is over, to an even greater extent than at the present time.

It may be considered as significant that this concern which plans greater production of staple goods is headed by C. B. Gordon, one of Canada's keenest financiers and business organisers who has rendered great service as a member of the munitions board and whose ability as a financier has been signally recognised by his appointment to the vice-presidency of the Bank of Montreal.

RETURN OF CHURCHILL; EMPIRE HAS PAID HEAVY TAX FOR HIS BLUNDERS

The Dardanelles a Terrible Example of His Dangerous Mental Make-up.

HOW HE BROKE FAITH WITH FISHER

Some Inside History—Disastrous Naval Defeat of March 18th Was a Result—No Meeting of British War Council for Nearly Two Months After—Why?

A NUMBER of Canadian newspapers are trying to rehabilitate Winston Churchill, who has just been appointed Minister of Munitions in England. No one knows better than Lloyd George how unfitted, for any administrative position, is Mr. Churchill, and the only explanation is that Mr. Lloyd George has been forced, in the public interest, to do a distasteful thing temporarily.

If the Canadian papers, who are now writing apologies for, or eulogies on, Mr. Churchill, would read the preliminary report on the Dardanelles, they would have little to say in support of Mr. Churchill. Two things in that report show clearly, how very dangerous it is to have Mr. Churchill fill any important executive position.

The Dardanelles Expedition was undertaken on his initiative, and carried through by Asquith, and himself after Fisher and other naval authorities very clearly and definitely showed the impossibility of success.

They knew that the Naval Board reported against an attack. They were shown that the forcing of the Dardanelles was carefully studied in 1906 by the Committee of Imperial Defence and considered impossible. The General Staff was also opposed to any naval or military action—a view which was subsequently concurred in by the Director of Naval Intelligence. And all this at a time when there was little defence. When Churchill attacked the country was regarded as impregnable.

In deciding upon, and in going on with, the campaign Asquith and Churchill broke faith with Fisher. Churchill, by a misleading cable got the Admiral in the Mediteranean committed. Churchill refrained from consulting his naval advisers after the campaign started and directed it himself. The navy, under his direction, met a disastrous defeat on March 18, and from that date until the following May 14, the Imperial War Council, which was directing the war for the British Empire held no meeting. Was Churchill afraid to have his actions exposed, or is this another indication of the helpless incompetence of the Asquith-Churchill-Grey crowd, to which we have so frequently referred?

Finally Churchill, when confronted with the evidence of his incompetence tried to throw the blame upon the Admiralty. Lord Fisher showed that he had actually gone over Churchill's head and submitted a long memo to Asquith, giving strong objections to the Dardanelles policy. But Asquith blundered along and refused to listen.

In this connection a very dramatic incident happened at the meeting of the War Council at which, Fisher charges, Asquith and Churchill broke faith with him, and tried to rush through the decision to undertake the Dardanelles campaign. As far as we have seen this has not been published. When Lord Fisher learned what Asquith and Churchill were planning to do he at once left the Council table. He was at once followed by Lord Kitchener, who asked Lord Fisher what he intended to do. Lord Fisher replied to Lord Kitchener that he would not return to the Council table and would resign his office as First Sea Lord. Lord Kitchener then urged on Lord Fisher that he (Lord Fisher) was the only dissentient, that the Dardanelles had been decided upon by the Prime Minister, and he put it to Lord Fisher that his duty to his Country was to carry on the duties of First Sea Lord. Lord Fisher, after further conversation, reluctantly gave in to Lord Kitchener's entreaty and resumed his seat.

Last Sunday U. S. papers carried what their advertisements describe as a powerful appeal from Mr. Churchill for an instant offensive by the Allied Navies. This great fleet, he declares, can spare enough battleships to hazard a death blow at the submarine menace, and still retain control of the surface of the seas. This is exactly his arguments for the Dardanelles campaign which ended so disasterously. Now it happens that some amateur strategists and arm chair critics had already urged this with the result that British officers of the grand fleet, officers of the French navy and Admiral W. S. Sims, in command of the American naval force in European waters, have expressed themselves as absolutely opposed to any plan involving an attack in force against the German submarine bases. The present naval strategy of Admiral Sir Jellicoe, Chief of Naval Staff, which sanctions no material change in British naval policy, it appears, is indorsed by nine-tenths of the best opinion obtainable in the Entente navies. With this information before him it is difficult to understand how Lloyd-George would again put a man with Churchill's peculiar mind in a responsible position. There must be something more behind it than appears on the surface.

The frightful waste of men and money in the Dardanelles has to be paid chiefly by the class the FINANCIAL POST represents—the men and women, who are giving the best that is in them, to the upbuilding of Canada and the Empire. This week's announcement of additional taxation on Canadian workers and investors is a practical evidence of the great need of intelligent men and efficient direction in the public service. Churchill is unsafe and inefficient and Canada should protest against his appointment.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Rest, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,557,034.
Total Assets - - - $386,806,887.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
C. B. Gordon, Esq., Vice-President
R. B. Angus, Esq. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq. D. Forbes Angus, Esq. Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Major Herbert Molson, M.C. Harold Kennedy, Esq. H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.
G. B. Fraser, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 Head Office, MONTREAL

President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. Vice-President—K. W. Blackwell.
Managing Director—E. F. Hebden. General Manager—D. C. Macarow.

Paid-up Capital .... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,421,292
Total Deposits 92,102,072
Total Assets 121,130,558

233 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to Collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectively, in all parts of the world. Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, payable at par throughout the world.

TORONTO BRANCH, A. B. Patterson, Manager.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund - $3,017,333.33

Head Office—5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James Street, MONTREAL.
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

Advisory Committee in Montreal
SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.) and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

Savings Department at All Branches

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2
FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Subscribed Capital $111,677,782.94
Paid-up Capital 23,266,202.34
Reserve Fund 19,466,400.00

Deposits (31st Dec., 1916) $849,809,215.41
Cash Reserve 233,468,740.28

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 107

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending July 31st, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of August, 1917, to shareholders of record of the 21st of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
C. H. EASSON, General Manager.
Toronto, June 25th, 1917.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - 4,800,000

COLLECTIONS

Collections may be made through this Bank in all parts of the Dominion, and in every part of the Civilized World through our Agents and Correspondents, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the World. 98 Branches.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

NEWS OF SECURITIES — Uncertainty Continues

STEEL

High Prices of Steel Products Restricting Business. Prolonged War in Sight. Stock Market Tendency Uncertain.

By P. BAIN, M.E.,
Editor Canadian Machinery.

The industrial situation with regard to steelmaking and its allied manufactures continues satisfactory both in the matter of capacity orders for several months ahead and with reference to the filling of same with dispatch and at a reasonable profit. Definite action by the American Government in the fixing of steel product prices is anxiously awaited by the different interests involved. The increasing tonnages being placed for war purposes is making it more difficult for our steel mills to take care of the requirements of their regular customers; as a result, buying on account of the latter is becoming more and more negligible. The status of the price-fixing as far as we can see is as follows:—

There are certain representatives of the U. S. Government who are advocating prices that steel manufacturers would consider unfair and unjust. Other representations of the Government, who are well posted in economics, advocate prices that steelmakers would probably consider reasonable. All are, however, opposed to the high price level now prevailing, the attitude taken being based on the belief that present quotations are exercising a restraining influence on industrial development generally. No decision can, of course, be reached until figures of production costs are available.

The market for steel and near-steel stocks has shown little sign of life during the past week, price changes, with one or two exceptions, having been of the narrowest possible description. Russia's failure to render effective support to the Allies, leads to the conclusion that indefinite prolongation of the war is in sight, and in consequence more and still more munitions, food, etc., will have to be provided. The prices to be paid for these commodities and the tax burdens yet to be imposed, constitute problems both complex and far-reaching, therefore, little surprise may be occasioned by the continuance of an uncertain market tendency which restricted price movements of a temporary nature in either direction.

	Close, July 19	Close, July 26	Change
Can. Car, com...	32	32	..
Do., pref.	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
Can. Loco., com..	62¼	63¾	+ 1½
Do., pref.	89½	88	— 1½
Gen. Elec., com..	102½	101	— 1½
Dom. Bridge	125	127	+ 2
Dom. Iron, pref..	92	91¾	— ¼
Dom. Steel	59	59¾	+ ¾
N.S. Steel, com..	93¾	99	+ 5¾
Ont. Steel Pro., com.	24	24	..
Nat. Steel Car, pref.	28½	27½	— 1
Steel of Can, com.	54	53¾	— ¼
Do., pref.	91	91	..
Rus. Motor, com..	70	70	..
Do., pref.	106	109	3

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

The management of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. and its subsidiaries finds that large and increasing business necessitates the strengthening of its organization, in order to enable it to take proper care of the large contracts now on hand and under consideration. The board of directors at a recent meeting appointed B. F. Brompton to the position of comptroller of the Car Company, the Steel Foundries, and other associated enterprises, with full charge of the accounting work in its various phases. Mr. Brompton was associated with Price, Waterhouse & Co., in New York, for over ten years, and subsequently held the position of general auditor to the Dominion Steel Corporation in Sydney for several years. He has already entered upon his new duties.

From preliminary appearances, the shareholders' meeting of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co, on July 31, will be productive of considerable more than routine proceedings. As was the case last year, the New York interests are planning to send a representative here to question the management, and will go a step further by asking that one of their number be added to the board of directors. It is believed by the Street, however, that Senator Curry and his associates are strongly entrenched, and while the request of the New York interests may be generously conceded it is hardly felt that changes in the management will occur under pressure.

New York shareholders who have been canvassing for the election of A. Hicks Lawrence, of that city, to the board of directors of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. state that they have already secured the support of $1,000,000 stock, and are making a further appeal for support.

Some scattered sales have been made of both common and preferred during the week, the former around 32, and the latter around 70.

ALGOMA STEEL.

Sir James Lougheed, replying to Hon. Mr. Casgrain in the Senate as to the situation regarding rails for military and other purposes, stated that the Algoma Steel Company had been under contract since July, 1916, to roll rails for ninety-two miles of road for the Hudson Bay line, but that it was doubtful whether the company could secure the steel to do so owing to the fact that the Imperial Munitions Board were taking supplies for the manufacture of munitions.

CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS.

The Board of Directors of the Canada Foundries & Forgings met on July 23. Aside from the declaration of the regular quarterly dividends; the business discussed was largely routine. The reports submitted indicated special development in the output of the Brockville plant—The James Smart Mfg. Co., the product there involving all manner of hardware—heavy and light. The earnings of this department of the corporation's activities are understood to be running ahead of last year to the extent of from 80 to 90 per cent. Both plants at Welland are maintaining an output in close correspondence with that of a year ago, and what is equally important, earnings are of a satisfactory nature. Inactivity continues to mark trading in the stock.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS.

The directors of the Ontario Steel Products Co. have declared a dividend for the half year of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, together with 1¼ per cent. on account of arrears, payable August 15. The preferred stock, it may be stated is nominally 7 per cent. cumulative. In the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 5¾ per cent. was paid, the dividend arrears at the time being 7¼ per cent.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

The Haney-Pellatt campaign for control of the Canadian Locomotive is still being vigorously prosecuted and, as might be expected, the present administration is not letting the grass grow under its feet. September 10, the date of the closing of the transfer books, is from six to seven weeks away, therefore much may happen in the interval, and from meantime appearances, there is no telling what the outcome will be until the votes are counted. The advantages are, however, with the present executive, the record of the past few years as indicated by the satisfactory progress of the company and its now substantial financial stability, being none too readily forgotten or set aside by stockholders who take a commonsense view of constructive business and achievement. The common stock has been moderately active, sales having taken place as high as 63¾, the price generally has, however, been in the neighborhood of 62½. Odd lots of the preferred have changed hands at from 88 to 89½.

As the preferred stock of Canadian Locomotive has equal voting power with the common, the manner of its voting at the annual meeting will have considerable bearing on the result of the present fight for control. There are 15,000 shares of preferred and 20,000 shares of common, so power is fairly evenly divided between the two.

Harty-Jarvis interests are understood to count largely on the support of the preferred shareholders. The stock was placed almost entirely in England, through the financial house associated with the present management. The English sponsors of the offering were Brown, Shipley & Co., and the general understanding is that they have been satisfied with the management. Presumably then the Harty-Jarvis interests count on the support of that stock.

As to the common stock, it is believed that the Harty-Jarvis interests hold about 9,000 of the 20,000 shares, and could enlist the support of 4,000 to 6,000 shares additional, both private stock and stock in brokerage names.

All this seems to point to a fairly easy time for the present management in any vote at the forthcoming meeting.

STEEL CO. OF CANADA.

The opinion has been prevalent that selling orders of considerable standing have been hanging over the market for Steel of Canada common stock for the past two weeks or more. From the rallying tendency displayed a day or two ago, it is believed that liquidation of the nature indicated has now ceased, and that therefore a steadily developing upturn of 4 or 5 points may readily be looked for. Dealings in the common have been plentiful from 53½ to 54¼, although in no case have blocks of any magnitude been disposed of. The preferred has been quiet and steady in the vicinity of 91.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION.

So far as Dominion Steel Corporation stock is concerned no movement of any note has taken place. Both the common and preferred may be said to have been quietly firm and steady around last week's closing prices. The fact that an explosion took place in one of corporation's collieries may not be construed as likely to affect the security values. The loss of life—some seventy or more, and the large number injured, are regrettable consequences of the disaster, and will not be without some little effect in the matter of coal output. The Cape Breton collieries suffered much from enlistments in the early days of the war; as a result it has been the policy of the managements to conserve to the utmost what help was left. Having this conservation in mind, it will be found that the colliery in which the disaster occurred, as indeed all those in Cape Breton field, are equipped with the most modern and up-to-date safety appliances.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

The upward tendency forecast in this department a week ago has since been in evidence more or less daily in Nova Scotia Steel & Coal stock. While no particular activity in number and volume of transactions falls to be recorded, buyers have had no other option than to meet sellers' prices, and these, needless to say, are developing a substantial degree of strength. It seems practically certain that the ensuing week will see the stock safely over par. Information available concerning "Scotia" business points conclusively to months' ahead capacity, activity and satisfactory returns therefrom.

TEXTILES

Midsummer Deadness in Sales of Securities — Raw Cotton Dropped One Cent.

By H. H. BLACK,
Editor, Dry Goods Review.

The present week has been the deadest of the year in all textile stocks, and the movement has been very slight. This reflected the course of the market in other securities, and there was nothing inherent in any mill conditions to stir up selling.

Several factors are developing in both the cotton and the woolen textile fields that will have a bearing on the business and the profits that will be made out of the mills for the balance of this year and the early part of 1918.

The soliciting of business for spring has become fairly general in both cases, although the opening of prices has been delayed by some of the mills in order to be in a more certain position as to labor and raw material. Some of the mills are finding that many are behind in their deliveries for the present season of 1917, and that as a result there is a tendency on the part of the buyers to hang back until they have learned what proportion of the orders that were contracted for to be delivered in 1917 will be available to them for late this year or early next. They are prepared to wait and depend on these being filled as long as it is safe to do so, as the prices they have contracted for, are far lower than the new prices that are being quoted by the other mills for the coming season under new orders. The mills that are behind will be making up goods for 1918 at a lower profit than will be made by the mills that are operating on the 1918 basis of prices, but a good proportion of the cotton or wool that will be required has been arranged for at the lower level of prices. On the other hand those mills that kept their deliveries in good shape are disappointed at some of their regular customers cutting down orders and may not secure for some time to come what will be required to keep their mills going to capacity. This uncertainty as to a rush of new contracts is a new element that has appeared for the first time since the war broke out and is a little disconcerting. But all are confident that the universal scarcity of goods will compel the buyers to come to them in good time for next year's output.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

The new spring lines for next year are now on the road, and the orders that are being received are greater than the mills had anticipated. Owing to the abnormal buying that took place last summer for this spring it was not expected that sales would be brisk, but these have been above normal. The buying, however, is considerably below that of last year, and what is known as "new" business will not reach last year's record. From the point of view of turnover and net profits, this does not work out as might be expected on the surface. While smaller orders are being booked now than a year ago, large orders had to be carried over owing to the impossibility of filling them in time for the present season and all these will be included in 1918 business—goods of which will be made up mainly this year. FINANCIAL POST is informed that orders from the "left overs" and the new business will exceed the total of 1916 by a goodly margin, and that as a result the profits for this year are likely to exceed the record created for 1916.

The sales this week of the security were very light, at 42, a shade under the figures of two weeks ago.

In connection with the present price of Canadian Converters at about $42, the 4 per cent. dividend is figured to return 9.5 per cent. on the investment. The dividend appears to be fairly safe with prospect of an increase in the future.

	Close, July 19	Close, July 26	Change
Can. Con., com...	43	42	— 1
Can. Cottons, pr..	79	78	— 1
Dom. Tex., com..	84	84	..
Mont. Cot., com..	52	53	+ 1
Do., pref.	100	100	..
Penmans, com....	71	70	— 1

DOMINION TEXTILE.

Speaking of the immediate prospects before the Dominion Textile mills, General Manager F. G. Daniels told THE FINANCIAL POST that particularly good reports and orders had been coming from Western Canada during the last three weeks. "The Western business is exceptionally good," he declared. "We have a limited number of accounts, but some of these are very large and the payments have been quite satisfactory. Apart from the normal demand upon us from all directions for our output there will be a new one, due to the substitution of some lines of cotton goods for woolen owing to the very high prices that have to be asked for the latter."

The new lines for Spring, 1918, are just going out to the wholesale trade at an advance in prices, according to Mr. Daniels, of 30 to 40 per cent. over the prices for Spring, 1917. It is believed likely that these prices will hold for some time, as the raw market has shown no signs of a serious advance for several weeks, and may go no higher. While sales for next Spring are not likely to equal those of last season, partly on account of the high prices, and also because a large proportion of the trade are stocked up pretty well, especially the retailers, there is no indication that the mills will not have orders to keep them busy, and the best advice that FINANCIAL POST can secure from those in close touch with the company is that the profits of last year will be equalled at least.

An article dealing with the company's plans for expansion will be found in another column.

That the earnings of the Dominion Textile company are now said to be running ahead of last year, which were over 12 per cent. on the common, is stated by J. M. Robinson & Sons, Montreal. The opinion is expressed that with such a margin of safety over the 7 per cent. dividend it should be readily maintained as Textile is a "peace" stock and the company being well managed and in a strong financial position should do well after the war is over. At the present price of about 84 the yield is figured at 8.30 per cent. which is considered attractive judging the future by the past.

NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR.

The Nova Scotia Underwear Company, which two years ago was burned out in its factory at Eureka, Pictou Co., and then removed to Windsor, is reported to be doing a big business and a very profitable one. The plant is kept going night and day, and there are orders in hand sufficient to keep it operating in that way for a year. One thing that the company is hard at work on is a heavy order from the Italian Government; indeed the size of the order from that quarter is only limited by the ability of the company to turn out the goods. The order practically is unlimited. The company is at the same time not losing sight of local business.

The Nova Scotia Underwear Company had an insurance policy on the profits of the business, so that the fire two years ago made no difference to the dividends on the preferred stock. These went on with regularity, though after the fire no manufacturing was done for a year. It is not likely that a dividend will be declared on the common stock this year, though there are rumors that the directors are preparing to seriously consider such a question. The company's stock is largely held in Nova Scotia, a substantial part of it being owned by investors in Halifax.

MINING STOCKS

Business Again Relapses Into Dullness, With General Trend of Prices Toward Lower Levels.

By W. A. CRAICK

The volume of trading on the Standard Exchange shows a slight falling-off from the previous week, the average daily business being only 64,300 shares. As we are now approaching the middle of the holiday season it is by no means unnatural that business should ebb to this low level. The schedule of sales for the week, with the New York quotations on silver, is as follows:

	Transactions Shares	Silver Cts.
Friday, July 20..	70,849	78⅝
Saturday, July 21	45,000	78½
Monday, July 23.	51,455	78⅝
Tuesday, July 24	86,730	78⅝
Wedn'day, July 25	65,250	78⅝
Thursday, July 26	66,525	78⅜

The market has been largely featureless. Where increases have occurred, it has been due to the prevalence of reports respecting finds of ore, as in the case of Adanac and West Dome. For the rest, stocks like Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre have been weak, losing from one to fifty points during the week. The changes recorded in the principal stocks have been as follows:

	Close June 19	Close June 26	Change
Adanac	.13½	.15¾	+.02¼
Beaver	.34	.33¾	—.00¼
Dome Exten.	.16½	.16	—.00½
Dome Mines.	11.00	10.50	—.50
Hargraves ..	.12¾	.13	+.00¼
Hollinger . .	4.65	4.55	—.10
McIntyre ...	1.56	1.55	—.01
Nipissing . .	7.80	7.65	—.15
Vipond	.32	.32	.....
Newray	.59½	.62	+.02½
Timiskaming.	.32½	.32½	.....
West Dome..	.19	.20	+.01

The labor difficulties in the various Northern Ontario mining camps appear to be at an end for the present. The mine workers have decided that it would be inadvisable to strike in view of the fact that the mines are already paying approximately what the union demanded. With this matter settled, operations are now going forward with renewed vigor.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS.

Although the coal strike in the West was made one of the bear factors in Consolidated Smelters' position during the spring months, actual results obtained during the period are quite the opposite of what was feared. Instead of production being reduced, it was increased, authoritative reports from Rossland placing the output a approximately double that of the corresponding period a year ago. The company entered the strike period at the coal mines with a good stock of coke on hand, and this lasted through until the mines were started up again. A prolonged strike in time would have seriously handicapped Smelters' operations, but it happened in this case, as in many others, that the situation feared never actually developed. The company's new copper property on Vancouver Island is said to be showing up well, and one day will be one of the big producers of the West. The zinc plant continues to average an output of 47 to 50 tons a day, and satisfactory results are being obtained with the other metals. As a result of the increased production of the first half of the current year, the company is now working into a comfortable position, financially, and the balance sheet, as of September 30 next, should make an encouraging showing. Several hundred shares have been dealt in during the week at prices around 26 and 26¼.

Senator Frederic Nichols, in a speech in the House at Ottawa, recently, urging that a committee should be appointed to prepare to develop Canadian resources, so as to be in a position to command markets at the close of the war, quoted the following with reference to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada:

"The effect of war demands for special metals on the mining industry in British Columbia has been referred to from time to time in connection with developments at the Consolidated Smelters' plant at Trail. These developments have given the company, according to the assistant-general manager's statement before an international mining convention the other day, probably as complete a metallurgical institution as there is on the continent.

"I do not mean to say," adds Mr. Blaylock, "that it is as large as some others. We are working about 1,300 men though, and we are making electrolytic copper, copper sulphate, electrolytic lead, lead pipe, shrapnel wire, electrolytic zinc, gold, silver, sulphuric acid, and hydrofluosificic acid. All these, with the exception of lead, gold and silver, have been accomplished since the war was started, and their manufacture was caused primarily by the need for the metals by the Munitions Board."

CONSOLIDATED MINING.

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter for the week ending July 14 amounted to 4,561 tons, of which 2,130 were contributed by the Sullivan. The total for the company's year to date is now 299,098 tons.

TIMISKAMING.

Reports current recently that Frank Culver, president of the Timiskaming, would retire from the position were given an emphatic denial this week by that gentleman.

STANDARD SILVER-LEAD.

On Monday last the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company paid their shareholders a dividend of 5 cents a share, which called for a disbursement of $100,000. This is the second dividend this year, and it brings the total of dividends paid to $2,600,000, or $1.30 a share.

DOME MINES.

The directors of the Dome Mines Company are expected to meet early in August, and it is the belief in mining circles that a decision will be reached to discontinue temporarily the payment of dividends. At present the mill is running at high tonnage to the disadvantage of development work.

CONIAGAS.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared by the Coniagas Mines, Limited, payable August 8. This is just half the previous declaration, which was paid May 1 and makes 7½ per cent. so far this year. Last year the company paid 15 per cent.

LA ROSE.

The financial position of the La Rose Mines at the end of the second quarter of the year showed a net surplus of $640,180. This compares with a surplus brought forward from 1916 of $727,169, and with $926,644 from 1915. Dividends continue to be paid at the rate of 20 per cent., through net profits fall below dividend requirements.

BUFFALO.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Buffalo Mines has been called for July 31, to ratify a proposal, reducing the par value of Buffalo shares from $1 to 75 cents. It is understood that the company will pay up 25 cents per share on the paid-up capital shares. The company has not paid anything to its shareholders since 1914, when it distributed 28 per cent.

SCHUMACHER.

Progress on mill construction at the Schumacher has been so rapid that it is expected the new building will be ready for the installation of machinery next week and ready for operation in September. Its completion will raise the Schumacher capacity to 400 tons a day. It is estimated that, using $7 ore, the mine will show a profit of about $30,000 a month.

NIPISSING.

A special meeting of the Nipissing Mining Company has been called for August 21 at Augusta, Me., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition for the sale to Nipissing Mines Company, Limited, of all the company's assets and also for the winding up of the company. In a word, this means that instead of there being two Nipissing companies, a holding and an operating company, there will in future be but one. As it stands, each company would have been subject to war taxation, one in the United States, and the other in Canada. The American company being dissolved, only Canadian taxation will be effective.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

Gross earnings of the International Nickel Company for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to $4,457,862, an increase of about $432,500 over the corresponding quarter of 1916. Owing, however, to increased reserves for taxation, the balance for dividends, $2,940,127, was $232,658 less than a year ago. The general surplus at June 30 was $5,858,759, a decrease of $418,346 from the surplus shown at March 31. Work on the new refinery at Port Colborne is progressing favorably, and it should be ready for production by the beginning of the year.

LUCKY JIM.

The Manitoba Free Press prints the following report on the progress of the Lucky Jim Mine, in which a great many westerners are interested:—

Five thousand tons of ore are broken down in the mine and will be shipped to Roseberry and Kaslo during the remainder of the summer. A contract has been signed between A. G. Larson, the receiver, and J. P. Keane, lessee of the Roseberry mill, providing for the treatment of 75 tons of Lucky Jim ore a day. Lucky Jim ore will also be sent to the Davys mill at Kaslo as soon as the plant is ready to resume operations.

Last winter heavy snowslides blocked the Kaslo and Slocan railway, effectually preventing the shipment of ore, and, to add another drawback, Mr. Davys, the manager of the concentrating mill at Kaslo, was taken ill, and the plant shut down. Here the zinc concentrates from the Roseberry were treated by magnetic separators to remove the iron from the zinc, a necessary prelude to the marketing of the concentrates.

Under Mr. Larson's administration a first mortgage on the property has been paid off, and had it not been for the unfortunate setback mentioned in the foregoing, the claims of the unsecured creditors would also have been mostly, if not quite, liquidated by this time. The mine is in good shape and prospects good.

KENYON COPPER.

The stock of this company will be listed in a month or so on the Standard Exchange and the New York Curb. The mines consist of some 800 acres at Kenyon, 3½ miles from Massey Station, on the Sault branch of the C.P.R., about 60 miles from Sudbury. In an interview with FINANCIAL POST, J. B. McDougald, son of the president of the company, A. W. McDougald, stated that by the first of November ore that was being sent down to New Jersey to be refined would be shipped by water down the Spanish River, and through Georgian Bay to the new smelters and refineries of the St. Lawrence Refining Co., which it is expected will be ready about that time. This will effect a saving of 2½c a lb. in the cost of refining.

"Over $100,000 has been spent to date in underground work," said Mr. McDougald to FINANCIAL POST this week; "$45,000 on the spur line connecting the mine with Massey Station, and altogether about $300,000 since we started. A new power house will be installed early in the fall. One shaft has been sunk to a depth of 530 feet, another 90 feet, and a third about 200 feet. We estimate the output of ore at three to four million pounds a year. There is a little gold, but no nickel that we have found."

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED.

Granby Consolidated pays its regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on Wednesday next. This calls for a disbursement of $374,962, making payments for the year to date $1,124,887.

With the return to work of the miners in the Crow's Nest and the consequent increase in the much-needed coke to operate the smelters, the Granby smelter at Grand Forks will resume operations within the next few days, using four furnaces at the start. Ore production has suffered a serious relapse during the period of inactivity of the coal miners. As soon as the coke is received in sufficient quantity, more furnaces will be placed in operation. The statement is made that the Granby smelter last year handled about 55 per cent. of the production of the mines in the Boundary district. The Greenwood smelter, which shut down a short time ago, will be operating again about the first of August.

TRANSPORTATION

Government will provide temporary relief rather than tackle nationalization

As has been forecasted in this column, the government does not propose to boring down any definite scheme for the solution of the Canadian transportation problem at this time. The situation is so unsettled, financially and otherwise, that it is considered a better policy to provide temporary relief for the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific which have early maturing obligations of about $27,000,000. Some of the points which have been considered at Ottawa are the safeguarding of the country's credit, the preserving of the railways as going concerns and the maintaining of the country's liquid financial position. The world money markets are in such a condition as to preclude any such financial program as would be entailed by following out the recommendation of the majority report of the Royal Commission.

Increases in both the through and the local rates on grain and grain products on both lake and rail and all-rail routes east of Fort William have been granted by the Railway Commission. On the through rates to Toronto and Montreal there has been an increase of one per cent. via either route. The increases referred to were included in those applied for in February, 1915. The United States, France, Great Britain, Japan and Italy have formally agreed to the principle of international freight regulation and it is expected that the result will be a sharp break in the present high rates. The proposal is to pay only a fair margin over what is considered proper operating costs. It is not expected, however, that this will have any great effect upon the earnings of Canadian companies, for some time to come at least, in most cases as charters will not expire for some time.

Railway earnings continue to make a favorable showing but the increasing ratio of operating cost is being viewed with some concern in relation to the net returns.

The railroads of the United States, as part of their effort under the direction of the railroads war board, to make available a maximum of transportation energy for the movement of freight necessary for the successful conduct of the war, report the elimination of passenger trains aggregating 16,257,028 miles of train service per year. This means an important saving of man power, steel and motive power. It is realized that every ton of coal, every locomotive, every mile of track, every man whose duties are absorbed by an unnecessary passenger train, can be put to effective use in freight service, and nothing is more necessary at the moment to ensure the safety and prosperity of the country than that the railroads will be able to handle the utmost possible amount of freight. The railroads provided in April some 15 per cent. more freight service, with practically the same facilities, as in the same month last year. The elimination of passenger service, already reported, will make available for other purposes over 1,120,000 tons of coal.

The General Munitions Board of the United States Council of National Defence admits that the railroads situation is right now the weakest link in the storage problem. Unless steps are taken at once to safeguard the railroad situation by January, 1918, there would be no storage problem because there would be nothing to store. It is realized that a railroad can struggle along for a time under a load far heavier than normal. But if this goes too far, signs of congestion begin to appear, and then if nothing radical is done an actual tie-up ensues. Such a tie-up is likely to be disastrous. Under the circumstances efforts are being made to organize to get immediate and direct hauls either to the place where the material is to be consumed or otherwise utilized, or to the seaboard for transshipment across seas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

For the week ending July 21, the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company showed an increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1916, of $309,000 or 11.7 per cent. the figures for the week being $2,950,000 against $2,641,000. As compared with the earnings for the previous week there is an increase of $83,000, but a decrease of $151,000 as compared with the earnings for the first week in July, when the earnings amounted to $3,101,000. Comparative figures follow:—

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
July 7.	$3,101,000	$2,616,000	$485,000	18.5
July 14	2,867,000	2,738,000	129,000	4.7
July 21	2,950,000	2,641,000	309,000	11.7

An analysis of recent earning statements of the Candian Pacific indicate the effect upon operating expenses and net returns of the higher cost of labor, coal and other supplies. In May the operating ratio was 68.29 per cent., compared with 66.2 per cent. in April and 64.94 in May, 1916. So far the increase in gross earnings has far more than offset the gain in cost of operation and the indications are also that the net balance for the twelve months will exceed that of the fiscal year 1916. From the following comparative figures, however, it will be noted that the operating ratio as indicated for April and May is rising above the low level which had been reached last year. For the half year to December 31st, 1916, the ratio was 59.75 per cent. compared with 61.98 per cent. for the whole year 66.04 per cent. in 1915 and 67.32 per cent. in 1914.

The improvement in operating and transportation costs indicated has evidently been due to more efficient handling of traffic. Statistics of maintenance of way and equipment are rather difficult to compare with war and pre-war figures, owing to the policy of retrenchment in 1915, and to the rising costs of materials since. In 1914 the figures for maintenance of way were $16,436,582, or 5.7 per cent. of gross, and in 1916 the figures were $14,761,791, or 11.2 per cent. of gross. Equipment expenditures were $16,617,247 in 1914, or 12.8 per cent. of gross, and in 1915 $16,695,956, or 12.9 per cent. of gross. In 1916 the totals fell to $11,400,539 and $11,207,965 respectively, the percentages being 11.5 per cent. and 11.4 per cent. respectively.

Regarding the present market for Canadian Pacific, J. M. Robinson & Sons of Montreal, express the opinion that the stock is undoubtedly intrinsically worth much more than it is selling for to-day and think it is an exceptionally safe investment, having excellent speculative possibilities, particularly after the establishment of peace.

C.P.R. sold in Toronto on Friday at 161, indicating a decline of 4 points from the previous, last week. The decline has been in sympathy with the American situation.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway system for the week ending July 21, show a decrease of $63,500 over the previous seven-day period but a gain of $5,200 over the figures for the corresponding period in 1916. For the week the earnings amounted to $872,100 as compared with $866,900. For the month to date the figures are as follows:—

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
July 7.	$ 902,300	$ 885,100	$ 17,200	1.9
July 14	935,600	874,900	60,700	6.9
July 21	872,100	866,900	5,200	0.6

From July 1, to date, the earnings amounted to $2,710,000 against $2,626,900, an increase of $83,100.

GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the week ending July 21, showed a gain over the corresponding period in 1916 of $217,793 or 19.1 per cent. but were less by $21,274 than those for the previous week. For the week the earnings were $1,358,019 against $1,140,226 for the corresponding period last year. Following are comparative figures:—

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
July 7.	$1,297,003	$1,155,029	$141,974	12.3
July 14	1,379,293	1,211,393	167,900	13.8
July 21	1,358,019	1,140,226	217,793	19.1

For the week ending June 30, the gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway amounted to £33,133 against £27,618 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of £5,515, while for the first week in July the earnings were £21,385, an increase of £6,174. From July 1, to the end of June the earnings amounted to £515,289, an increase of £34,798.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

The Canada Steamship Lines preferred dividend has now been placed on a definite basis of 1¾ per cent. quarterly for the year 1918. As regards the dividend for the balance of 1917, 2 1-3 per cent. will be distributed on August 1; 1¾ on Nov. 1, and 3¼ on Jan. 2, making in all 7 7-12. Of this, however, 7-12 per cent. was owing for the last month of 1916.

The announcement has led the street to anticipate some movement towards the commencement of a payment on the common, but FINANCIAL POST is in a position to state that nothing will be done in this respect until it is felt that the position of the company's business is absolutely unassailable. During the past year especially every effort has been put forth to put the tonnage in good shape and a good deal of the old was disposed of.

Discussing a rumor that the profits of the company would be cut in the near future if the proposed shipping convention went into effect and ocean rates were reduced as a result, J. W. Worcross, managing director, stated to FINANCIAL POST that the terms of the agreement between the company and the European government to which a number of the company's boats had been leased covered the next two years in some cases and in others a period of six months after the war, which in either case would protect the firm against any reductions that might be brought into effect. The profits on these boats is very large. In addition to these of course the upper lakes boats and others that are running to the Bermudas and South America are assured of heavy profits.

Common last month ran up from 36 to 45 but dropped since then and on Tuesday of this week it lay between the limits of 41 and 41¾.

MILLING

Securities Are Very Dull and Do Not Reflect Unsettled Conditions in Grain Market.

By J. L. RUTLEDGE,
Editor Canadian Grocer.

While conditions continue very unsettled in the wheat and other cereal markets, and the future is very uncertain, there is little reflection of these conditions in the market for milling securities which has continued very dull on a narrow range. The feeling appears to be that the situation will adjust itself so that the milling interests will secure a fair margin on the raw material and that, for this reason, the price of wheat is not necessarily a dominant factor in relation to ultimate profits. There are indications of efforts to exercise a measure of control over wheat and flour prices and, while such action may result in lower profits in some instances, it should at the same time lend a stability to the market which will give assurance as to the future. So far as the wheat producers is concerned there would seem to be every reason why a minimum price should be established as well as a maximum one. Speculation should be stopped but, at the same time, production will not be developed as we would hope without the farmer having reasonable insurance against the bottom of the market falling out.

In the market for milling products there is a better demand reported for flour but the situation is still unsettled. Opinion is not clear as to the effect of the establishment of a $2.40 maximum for old wheat. On that basis a higher price for flour would appear to be warranted. However, on the other hand, there is the opinion that the price referred to will not be sustained in relation to the new crop despite the discouraging reports which are being received as to the yield. In mill feeds the market is very strong which would seem to give support to the contention of Andrew Kelly, of the Western Canada Flour Mills, that a reduction of the flour standard would find immediate reflection in higher cost for foods and attendant discouragement of the live stock industry.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The dullness in the market situation referred to, particularly as applied to the milling securities, is emphasized in the case of Lake of the Woods, there having been no transactions in the common stock for a fortnight while the preferred remains a dead issue, as it has been since January. For the common 127 is being asked against last sales of 125, but there are no bids recorded.

MAPLE LEAF.

Maple Leaf Milling secured some attention recently, a couple of hundred shares of the common changing hands at 102, a price on a par with that noted last week, while the preferred indicated 93½-94 on small business as compared with 93 two weeks ago. Earlier in the month the common showed a range 104 to 106, but it was ex-dividend 2½ per cent. on the 14th at which time 1¾ per cent. was paid on the preferred.

OGILVIE.

A feature of the milling stocks during the week was the strength displayed by Ogilvie Milling on a very small volume of business. On Saturday last the price went up to 148, showing an increase of 3 points over the previous, and mid-week it reached 150, to later fall back to 148. During this period there was no activity in the preferred and quotations indicate 112½ asked without bids. This figure is the same as the last previous sale a fortnight ago. The indications are that Ogilvie is in a strong position as regards wheat supplies in relation to the present market prices.

SHREDDED WHEAT.

The unsettled situation in the wheat markets and the uncertain future have a direct bearing upon the earnings of the Shredded Wheat Company. However,

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of
The Dominion Bank
At 73 Cornhill, E.C.,

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

CAPITAL, - - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE, - - 12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - 115,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Y. Payzant, President
Charles Archibald, Vice-President
G. S. Campbell
S. J. Moore
W. W. White, M.D.
Hector McInnes
J. Walter Allison
W. D. Ross.
James Manchester
Hon. N. Curry
Hon. M. C. Grant

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

H. A. Richardson, General Manager. J. A. McLeod, Asst. General Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over, interest added half yearly.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 122

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, July 17th, 1917.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3

there is no indication to be found of the trend of trading, there having been no transactions in the stock for some weeks and no recent quotations to indicate opinion. Last sales about the middle of June were at 131.

PULP AND PAPER

Prices Remain Practically Unchanged In this Group With Very Little Demand for Any of the Issues.

By W. A. CRAICK

With the exception of a Limited demand for Price Bros. stock, which carried the price up several points during the week, there has been no change in the general list. Trading has been very light, with values holding pretty close to the established levels of the past few weeks. As pointed out before in this column, there can be little movement either way until some definite conclusion has been arrived at in the newsprint inquiry.

A paper expert, who has been making a close study of the situation both in the United States and Canada, stated this week that he believed the manufacturers were very badly advised when they precipitated the present controversy with the newspaper publishers. The Canadian end of their business was so small comparatively that they might, without insuring much loss, have agreed to a price satisfactory to the publishers in the first place and have thus avoided all the bad blood which has since developed. By tacking on a very small increase on their American business, they could have easily counterbalanced quite a considerable reduction in Canadian prices.

The pulp and paper industry is destined to be of very great importance to Canada and it is most desirable that there should be amicable relations established between the manufacturers and the moulders of public opinion, the newspapers. As it is, according to this man, paper manufacturers are not being invited to publishers' banquet, or vice-versa, a state of affairs which he believed did not exist between buyers and sellers in any other department of business. Once embarked on their present course, it would be difficult for the manufacturers to back down but at the same time he believed it would be of ultimate advantage if the olive branch were extended to the publishers even to-day.

	Close July 19	Close July 26	Change
Laurentide	170	170	..
Riordon	120	119	—1
Spanish, Com. ..	14	13	—1
Do., Pref.	..	..	..
Wayagamack ...	67	67	..
Brompton	47¼	47	—¼
N. American ...	4	4½	+½
Price Bros.	115	134	+19

RIORDAN

In spite of all that the submarines can do and the increasing demand upon all transportation facilities for food supplies, the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company are finding that more space is available to them for the export of pulp to Great Britain during the past couple of months than at any time since the war began. Just this week an order was received for 500 tons and it is expected that the exports for 1917 will more than equal those of 1916 which produced profits that caused a gasp in the paper world.

Not only is the prospect bright for the immediate future but after the war. In a statement to FINANCIAL POST this week the secretary, F. D. Whittet, declared confidently that the Riordan mills would be able to compete after the war with those of Sweden in the export of pulp to the mills of Great Britain.

"The war has not only enabled us to develop our mills and get them in shape to compete with Sweden, but our best advice from there is that they will have to continue to a great extent the prices they are asking now so that we will be on an even basis in the British markets, as we were not before. Of all the pulp shipped from Canada last year, Riordon's sent over 50 per cent."

This pulp is not for newsprint, but for the finer book, writing and other lines. Whittet, who has just returned from a trip to the United States, reports that business at the present is slack across the border. "The paper men there look for a boom in all lines of business, advertising, job work, etc., as soon as the Government begins seriously to spend the two or three billions of the war taxation," said Mr. Whittet to FINANCIAL POST.

BROMPTON.

There was no response to last week's increase in the dividend rate on Brompton stock. The ruling price throughout the week has been 47½, with an increase to 48 on Wednesday and a reaction to 47 on Thursday.

LAURENTIDE.

Sales of Laurentide stock continue with customary infrequency. This week only one transaction was noted on the Montreal Exchange, a small lot selling at 170. This has been the prevailing figure for the month of July.

PRICE BROS.

A notable advance in the value of Price Bros. shares is to be noted this week. During June three lots of this stock sold at 115. On Friday last 25 shares changed hands at 125; on Saturday a sale was put through at 130, and on Wednesday 100 shares sold at 134. The stock is now selling higher than during the boom of 1916. The rise is supposed in the street to presage an increase in dividend. It was just about a year ago that the first dividend on this stock was declared, and it is within the possibilities that action may be taken towards increasing the rate next month.

ABITIBI.

There will be added to the listed stocks on the Montreal Exchange the ninth paper company, when $5,000,000 common and $1,000,000 preferred of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Co. will be offered. The common includes the full amount that is authorized and the preferred one-half. During the past fifteen months six stocks of this nature have been listed on the Montreal Exchange.

The net profits of the company last year were $855,878, and over one-half of this has been earned as profits during the first three months of the present year. If the same rate of profit earning is continued, and FINANCIAL POST was informed by one in close touch with the company that there is every expectation that this will be maintained for the balance of the year, the profits would approach $1,700,000, leaving approximately $1,000,000 to be applied to dividends, as against $238,664 carried forward last December. Just at present, however, all estimates of profits extending for several months ahead must be modified by the uncertain situation in which the newsprint investigation leaves the mills. If the Commissioner allows the mills a fair profit on the pulp they manufacture from their own limits, as their estimates of costs took for granted, the earning powers will be maintained. If the price is continued at 2½ cents, as it is now, these profits will be cut down somewhat, as the cost is increasing.

NORTH AMERICAN.

A statement of the affairs of the North American Pulp & Paper Co., as at December 31, 1916, was recently submitted to the shareholders. The balance sheet shows fixed assets of $16,457,482. The cash position of the company is fairly strong, cash on hand being $697,002. Inventories show $1,191,690, and the total current and working assets $2,294,889. The total net deficit stood at $437,038. Over against this on the liability side are issued stock amounting to $8,646,885; funded debt of subsidiary companies in hands of public, $9,550,090; bank balances $576,161.

A recent report on the North American Pulp and Paper Companies to the firm of Bongard & Ryerson, of Toronto, who are largely interested in the securities of the company, says:—

"The North American Pulp & Paper Companies now have 900,000 acres of pulpwood lands granted them by the government, and own in fee through the several companies owned or controlled by them, 600,000 acres.

"A fair value of these properties based on a minimum estimate of fifteen cords of pulpwood to the acre, show 31,500,000. With these pulp properties they, of course, control approximately 200,000 water horse power. Their mills, power houses, railroads and other physical properties could not be duplicated for $10,000,000.

"The mills in operation can turn out each working day, under ordinary conditions, 350 tons of ground wood pulp, 140 tons of sulphite pulp, and 100 tons of newspaper print.

"Investigations show that ground wood pulp is selling for $40 per ton. Sulphite pulp at $90 per ton. Paper at $95 a ton, contracts not being made for any extended period."

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Utility Stocks Generally Continue to Feel the Effect of Depressing Conditions.

General conditions as affecting electric railway and other public utilities stocks continue to have a depressing effect upon the market, and, with a few exceptions, prices have during the week readjusted themselves to slightly lower levels. Expensive labor, costly materials and other operating expenses are on this increase, and public opinion is not favorable to advanced charges.

The Hydro situation attracts considerable attention from the holders of public utility stocks. This week there have been two important developments. In the first place, the Privy Council has granted leave to the Electrical Development Company to appeal from the decisions in this country, which have crowded the company out of the courts, where it tried to secure a ruling as to its rights under its charter from the Provincial Government. In the second place, a commission has been appointed to decide whether the Development Company is taking more power than it is entitled to under its agreement.

The Privy Council may quite likely have some surprises for Beck and the Hydro Commission as to its opinion in relation to the rights of corporations. Legislating a company out of its rights is not likely to appeal to a British tribunal.

The commission of inquiry as to the amounts of power being taken by the Development Company is another example of Beck methods. The decision of this commission will be final. The rights of the company are to be decided by arbitration, and not, as they should be, by law.

BARCELONA.

Although fluctuating fractionally from time to time, Barcelona has made practically no net change during the past two or three months. It touched 11 in May and has several times been at that point since, going under it on only two occasions. There is no change indicated in the situation in Barcelona, demand for power being good and general conditions very unsettled.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

For the second week in July gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company amounted to $31,850 compared with $26,608 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $5,241, or 19.7, which compares favorably with a gain shown for the first week of 10.5 per cent. For the month to date the earnings amounted to $65,199, an increase of 8,415 or 14.8 per cent., while for the year to date the earnings were $822,883, an increase of $119,157 or 16.9 per cent.

Duluth-Superior declined fractionally this week to 42½, being the low point of the year. The decline appears to be the result of the generally unfavorable investment situation and factors at work which have a bearing upon the net returns of public utility companies. Rising costs of operation are general.

TWIN CITY.

The gross earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the month of June amounted to $853,195, as compared with $853,190 for the same month in 1916, an increase of only $5. Operating expenses showed an increase of $30,509, while the net revenue showed a decline of $30,504. Fixed charges and taxes amounted to $145,846, an increase of $5,846, and net income showed a decline of $36,350. Following are comparative figures:

June.	1917	1916	Change
Gross rev. ...	$853,195	$853,190	+$ 5
Oper. exp.....	541,990	511,481	+ 30,509
Net revenue..	311,205	341,709	— 30,504
Fixed charges and taxes...	145,846	140,000	+ 5,846
Net income...	165,359	201,709	— 36,350

For the first six months of the current year the gross earnings amounted to $5,175,944, an increase over the corresponding period in 1916 of $166,529. Net earnings were $1,769,372, and showed a decline of $97,420, while net income amounted to $891,861, as compared with $1,013,404, a decrease of $121,543.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

The earnings of the Toronto Railway company and associated enterprises for May totalled $992,460 an increase of $88,536. Working expenses wiped out most of the increase referred to being higher at $70,114. The net earnings were, therefore, $476,296, an increase of $18,422. Comparative figures for the year to date follow:—

1917	Gross	Expenses	Net
January ...	$1,002,469	$531,668	$470,801
February...	932,567	491,351	441,216
March	991,192	515,586	475,606
April	970,367	490,524	479,843
May	992,460	516,164	476,296

Toronto Railway has passed the week without showing any change in its market position, the range being 74½ to 75, or practically the same as last week. Volume of business was again small. The appointment of Judge Snider as chairman of the board of conciliation to inquire into the wages dispute, between the company and its men, completes that body, and it is expected that little time will be lost in arranging the sittings. Investors are still displaying interest in the company's financial position in relation to maturing obligations, but it is generally expected that arrangements are being made to meet the situation as it develops.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION.

Shareholders of Brazilian Traction will be more or less interested in the reference to the general affairs in that country made by the president, Dr. Tereiro Gomes, in explaining his country's attitude in breaking off relations with Germany. The president's statement has aroused considerable interest in London. He says that conditions brought about by the war have caused a keener appreciation of the enormous natural resources of the country. Very shortly development of a promising coal field will be begun on a large scale. Spinning and weaving are in full swing, almost unable to meet the great demand for textiles. The country is now exporting goods which were quite recently exclusively manufactured for home consumption. The mercantile marine is being developed both for foreign and coast service. Another direction in which Brazil is opening up a large and profitable trade is in exporting frozen meat which has already attained extensive proportions and bids fair eventually to make a good third with coffee and labor as a feature of the export commerce. The president evidently faces the financial position with a fair knowledge of its difficulties and its dangers. He regards a satisfactory solution of the financial problem as the most important work of administration and he has committed himself to a strenuous campaign of economy of public works and administrative expenditure. The development of the nation's resources and the increase of exports of course have a direct bearing upon the exchange situation and are, therefore, of interest to Brazilian shareholders whose position has been impaired as the result of the adverse exchange situation.

Brazilian has held its position pretty well this week in the face of generally unfavorable conditions. The best figure has not been as good as the 40 mark of last week and 40½ the week previous, but the decline has only been fractional.

ALABAMA TRACTION.

Commenting on the annual statement of the Alabama Traction, Light and Power company, the London Financial Times states that this undertaking has taken a great deal longer to develop its various enterprises than was originally expected and has found that it needed much more money than the estimates provided. At the same time it states that the record since 1912 indicates substatial progress, particularly during the past year. This showing is regarded as particularly good in view of the war conditions. Difficulties have been encountered by various factories and establishments in getting delivery of plant. These concerns, although under contract to take power from the Alabama company, were unable to do so representing a loss of revenue to the latter. The past year is regarded as satisfactory from the fact that for the first time revenue has been sufficient to cover all fixed charges. Also it is noted that all the properties have been maintained in perfect operating condition and that, with improvements made from time to time, the entire system is in better condition than at any previous period. Referring to the financial arrangements which have been made necessary during the last couple of years, the opinion is expressed that for the future there seems no reason to suppose that any further accommodation will be needed. The outlook for the current year would appear to be perfectly satisfactory. At the close of 1916 there was contracts on the books awaiting connection with the resultant additional revenue of $250,000 per annum and these have since been increased, though dependent to some degree on the delivery of plant to the prospective customers. Figures to date indicate that gross earnings for the present year are increasing at the rate of 35 per cent., and net revenue at the rate of 44 per cent. per annum.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

The tragedy of Winnipeg Electric was emphasized this week when sales took place at 40, a decline of 5 points from the last. Such a price for a stock, which at one time was regarded as one of the best of the Canadian investment group, is an indication of what the war has meant to investors in tramways and other public utilities companies. The company's present situation is bad and the outlook is not hopeful. High operating costs, jitney competition and other factors are cutting into earnings, while public opinion is such that fair treatment seems to be more than can be expected.

DETROIT UNITED.

On a very fair volume of business in relation to the total, Detroit United this week has maintained the strong position taken last week. In fact a high point for the movement at 110½ was reached on Tuesday, being a point higher than the record last week. A slight reaction later was responsible for the loss of 1 point. Confidence continues in the ability of this company to continue its good earnings, despite the fact that general conditions are not favorable to the tramways companies.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

Illinois Traction was another American utility stock which showed strength this week, recovering from 84 to 85, and then moving above that figure. Returns show very satisfactory earnings, the benefit of which are not entirely offset by the increasing costs of operation.

LIGHT AND POWER

CANADIAN WESTERN GAS.

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power company for the month of May showed a seasonable decline in earnings at $65,598. However, there was an improvement of $8,886 over the same month last year. For the eight months of the fiscal year to date the aggregate earnings are $825,497 or an increase of $78,741. Following are comparative figures:—

	1914	1915	1916
Oct.	$ 71,429	$ 55,997	$ 69,174
Nov.	101,039	88,207	87,496
Dec.	143,749	100,092	121,972
	1915	1916	1917
Jan.	$130,286	$152,540	$141,748
Feb.	115,574	132,282	138,496
March	96,833	95,689	114,311
April	57,823	65,237	86,702
May	49,622	56,712	65,598

SHAWINIGAN.

Shawinigan continues as one of the steady features of the public utility investment market. The recent price has been 120, which indicates no decline during the past few months than might be expected as the result of the general readjustment of investment values in the

OTHER STOCKS

No Improvement in the Market and Little Hope for Activity in Near Future.

There is no improvement in the general trading situation. Last week-end saw some evidences of small interest in certain quarters but it was no more than a ripple and quickly passed. The announcement that Sir Thomas White had successfully negotiated his loan in New York had little effect. In the first place the amount is not large enough to materially change the situation and in the second the rate being paid is so high as to tend to cause a further depression of the value of industrial and other securities. The announcement of the income tax did not have any general effect either although there was some indication with certain stocks that the definite assurance that war profits would not be taxed after the current year had more definitely established the future. Even the war loans showed no evidence of influence from the income taxation announcement, an indication that it, like the new loan in New York, had been pretty well discounted. The volume of business on the Canadian exchanges is about at the minimum and traders state that they see no evidence of a change in the near future. The public interest has departed and there is no indication that it will return unless there is some development which will radically change the situation.

ACADIA SUGAR.

The appointment of H. R. Silver as a director of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company of Halifax, is an event of more than ordinary interest in financial circles. The Company had two poor years in 1915 and 1916. What this year will show remains, of course, to be seen, but it is hoped and believed that there will be an improvement. A third lean year would almost be a catastrophe. Mr. Silver takes the place of William Robertson, who also is a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, an institution which is much the largest creditor of the Refining Company. When Mr. Robertson took a place on the board, it was popularly believed that he was there in a measure as a representative of the bank. The late Wiley Smith, who was president of the Refinery, also was a director of the bank.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada reports net profits of $224,560 for the six months ending June 30 last, an amount sufficient to take care of bond interest, which called for $75,000, and two quarterly dividends of one per cent. on the preferred stock, which called for $80,000, and to leave $69,560 to be added to the balance at credit of profit and loss. This surplus balance stood at $500,102 at the end of 1916.

Earnings as shown are given as "net profits from operations," and as no mention is made of the company's usual provision out of earnings for renewals and betterments, presumably the appropriation under that head is deferred until the end of the year. Charging up only bond interest against the profits shown, the surplus for the half year was $149,560. equivalent to earnings at the rate of 7.5 per cent. per annum of the $4,000,000 preferred stock.

B. C. PACKERS.

Reports as to the operations of the packing companies on the British Columbia coast are still unsatisfactory, and the results of the season are uncertain. A sale of ten shares of the common of B. C. Packers this week at 44 showed an improvement of one point over the last previous, about the 1st of June.

BELL TELEPHONE.

The decline in Bell Telephone this week to 136½, compared with a high for the year of 150, is an indication of the effect of general conditions upon even the best of the public utility stocks, readjustment appears to be the effect of increasing wages, higher costs of materials, etc., and in addition the general readjustment of the securities market values.

CANADA BREAD.

Much uncertainty prevails in the bread situation as to what regulations may be decided upon by the Food Controller and their possible effect upon the profits of the baking firms. In another column it is announced that head officials of the milling companies will meet Mr. Hanna at Ottawa on Monday to discuss the flour standards. In the meantime Canada Bread is experiencing fairly satisfactory business, considering the prevailing conditions. There has been no demand for the common stock this week and the only indication of the market is 15 asked: this is the figure at which last sales took place. In the preferred there have been no sales since the middle of March; 85 is being asked, against 80 bid.

CANADA CEMENT.

Canada Cement securities have found a consistent market during the week on what may be considered a fair volume of business in relation to the total. The common has ranged 60½-61 and the preferred 91-92, being fractionally better than last week on the bulk of the sales. Reports from Montreal indicate that orders are running about 15 per cent. better than a year ago, despite the closing of the work on the Welland Canal as well as the general suspension of Governmental and municipal undertakings. There is a large increase in the use of cement for general domestic purposes. At the same time the company continues its output of from 50 to 60 tons of high grade pig iron per day from its smelting plant.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, advise that first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, No. D32615, for £100 stg., due October 1st, 1929, with coupons attached, have been seized by the Germans, and that instructions have been given to refuse payment of the coupons.

CITY DAIRY.

Reports indicate that the business affairs of the City Dairy Company are making satisfactory progress, all things considered. No sales of either the common or the preferred have taken place, but offers of 30 for the former and 60 for the latter fail to arouse interest on the part of holders. The last sales of common were at 30.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER.

While the returns for the month of May showed a continued increase in the amount of lumber sold by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, there was a decrease in manufacturing activities. Sales were higher by 4,098,101 feet and production lower by 1,188,268 feet. The price realized showed an increase of $116,153. For the year to date production has increased by 5,183,813 feet sales by 8,205,042 feet, and price realized by $281,848. Following are comparative figures:

	1916		1917	
	Feet Sold	Price Realized	Feet Sold	Price Realized
Jan.	3,675,657	$46,575	9,260,150	$150,543
Feb.	6,321,334	85,513	7,178,641	120,561
Mar.	12,748,836	188,188	10,674,405	188,346
Apr.	11,764,583	180,880	11,504,155	207,263
May	10,543,375	163,067	14,641,476	279,240

DOMINION CANNERS.

With so much interest being taken in the food situation and the canning industry looming largely as a factor in the preservation of domestic perishables, the Dominion Canners' stock would seem to be worthy of some consideration. However, while the market for food products promises to be strong, there are certain other factors which make for thet uncertainty of volume of pack and profits. During the week there have been no sales, but, as compared with a last previous price of 23 for the common, 22 is being asked and 21 bid.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

In evident sympathy with the general trend of the investment situation Canadian General Electric common has been easier this week, with a low mark of 101, or 1 point below last week. The volume of trading was small, as it has been for some weeks.

HUDSON'S BAY.

The improved position of the Western farm lands, as the result of war conditions and attendant high price for agricultural products, is indicated in the report of the Hudson's Bay Company for the first quarter of the current financial year to June 30. The acreage sold amounted to 112,500, as compared with 46,100 in the corresponding period a year ago, while the amount realized increased from £147,600 to £419,000. On the other hand, there was little interest shown in town real estate, the sales during the period referred to amounting to only £100, compared with £5,500 in 1916.

MACKAY.

MacKay common this week went down to 81¼, this being the low point of a general downward movement noted throughout the month from the opening at 83. Factors affecting other similar securities are no doubt the influences at work in this case also.

MACDONALD.

A block of 100 shares of Macdonald was turned over this week at 14¾, which compares with a last price of 13½ a fortnight ago, and 15 at the opening of the month. There has been no particular news reach the market recently regarding the company's operations.

SAWYER-MASSEY.

A sale of Sawyer-Massey common took place late last week at 10. This is the first transaction in this stock since about the middle of May, when the market slumped on the revelations of the annual statement. At that time the price went down to 8. Late quotations show 10 offered and sellers shy.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.

Sherwin-Williams securities have been quiet. Quotations indicate 58 asked and 56 offered for the common, and no interest in the preferred. A Montreal report indicates that business has recently been fully as good if not better than during the record-breaking period of 1916, when profits were equal to 19 per cent. on the preferred and 9 per cent. on the common. The labor situation is said to be satisfactory and the future outlook reassuring.

SMART-WOODS.

The market indications denote slightly easier conditions as regards Smart-Woods. Last sales were at 45, but recently there have been prices posted of 44 without bringing buyers. There are no quotations on the preferred. These securities have attracted practically no trading attention for several months.

One of the best known men in insurance circles in Toronto has been removed in the death of George H. Allen, who passed away at his residence, 88 St. George Street, July 21, after an illness of some months. Deceased, who was in his 50th year, was the son of the late Rev. H. I. Allen, a Methodist Minister of Ottawa. He was one of the founders of the Travellers' Life Assurance Company, the first president of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association, and for the past three years was city manager of the North American Life Assurance Company.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Smelters	27	27
C.P.R.	161	161
Can. Steamships, pfd....	78½	78½
Mackay, pfd.	64½	64½
Winnipeg Railway	40	40
Brazilian	39¼	39¼
Riordon, pfd.	93½	93½
Standard Bank	203	203
Royal Bank	212	212
War Loan (1925).......	97¾	97¾
War Loan (1931).......	95½	95½
War Loan (1937).......	95	95

CONTRACTION OF CREDITS NOTED IN BANK REPORT

Important Decline in Call and Current Canadian Loans.

PREPARING FOR THE CROP

Financial Institutions are Evidently Curtailing Credits to Conserve Capital for Autumn Movement —Savings Still Increase.

The policy of Canadian banks in curtailing loans, a policy which, in combination with government requirements and high commodity prices, has resulted in a business situation usually considered a consequence of "tight money," finds reflection in certain changes revealed in the government statement at the end of June. Total assets, which were higher for the year by $197,275,129 were reduced during the month by $33,069,640. Canadian current loans were lower by $5,534,807, as compared with the end of May, and Canadian call loans were reduced by $2,429,578. Call loans abroad were also reduced by $9,383,542 during the month. These curtailments of credit indicate a conservation of liquid funds which has a direct bearing upon the current business and investment situation while at the same time advancing the value of capital, checking speculation and providing against the requirements of the movement of the crop in the fall.

As compared with a year ago the reduction in Canadian call loans amounts to $10,691,254. This has a direct bearing upon the stock market operations and is an indication, as well as reason, for the present state of lethargy in trading circles. Foreign call loans are down $23,447,882 for the year. On the other hand current loans are higher by $91,885,241 than they were at the end of June, 1916. This does not necessarily mean that business is being done on a broader credit basis, but is probably the result of the high cost of both raw materials and finished products, requiring larger amounts to finance.

The effect of government requirements is not very noticeable in the month, the holding of securities of the government having increased by only $1,666,961. However, this item on the year shows an increase of $73,169,913, which is significant in relation to the supply of funds available for general business requirements.

The Increased Savings.

A favorable feature of the situation is the continued increase in deposits. The increase in savings for the month was $7,947,895, and for the year, $132,922,422. The present total is over $900,000,000 compared with $650,000,000 at the outbreak of the war.

Demand deposits increased during the month by $5,849,823, and during the year by $21,572,330. The present total of $449,689,670 is, however, under the high mark of $471,312,000 reached in April.

BEST BRAINS NEEDED AT OTTAWA.

By E. T. PARDEE, M.P.,
Liberal Whip, Ottawa.

Speaking for myself personally, as the only one for whom I can speak, I have been for a long time, and am today, in accord with the idea that union, or national government should have been instituted in this country. I do not believe that with the great problems that have confronted us since the war broke out, and that are facing us today, Canada has any right to be governed by a partisan, or party government. The issues are large, the issues will be larger, and had it been possible, I believe we should have had, call it a union, national or other kind of government, **in which the very best brains of the Dominion should be united for the purpose of taking care of the affairs of this** country, neither for one party nor the other, but purely in the interests of Canada and the Empire. Although I have been strongly in favor, and perhaps an advocate, of that system of government, I believe honestly and sincerely that with the different elements on both sides of the House of Commons today, a national, or union government is not possible.

Mr. Pardee is our latest convert. One newspaper after another; one public man after another is coming to the view persistently advocated by THE FINANCIAL POST since the outbreak of the war.

MEET DANGER IN EUROPE.

Special Message From Franklin K. Lane, U.S. Minister of the Interior

"The Power that threatens us in spirit and by act, that has told us where we can use the seas and to what extent, that promises a world made up of a ruling class and subservient soldiers, is in Europe, not in America, and there we have gone to meet it with Pershing and with Sims.

"This is to be a nation in arms for an indefinite time. We cannot know how long. We have no delusions as to the way being easy. For if there is a horror or a terror or a cruelty that has not been used in this war there is but one explanation—it has not been thought of.

"The captured civilian is enslaved, not sold, simply starved. Thus does German science make war. To be a soldier now is to summon the skill and spirit of a scientist's hell and set it at work without curb or conscience or humanity.

"The United States would not surrender to Germany what it has fought England to win—our rights upon the sea. The United States would not stand aside with indifference until the world had been strangled into submission. Our unwillingness to participate was no protection against plots and combinations that would forever force us into the business of making armies."

Daily and monthly production records were topped by the Ford Motor Co., by the output of 3,496 cars on May 19. Output for May was 83,616 cars.

ANALYSIS OF BANK STATEMENT FOR JUNE

ASSETS.

Immediately Available Liquid Resources.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
1—Specie	$ 77,052,527	$ 71,931,047	+$ 5,121,480	$ 66,020,085	+$ 11,032,442
2—Dom. notes	122,617,160	126,238,905	— 3,621,745	142,655,273	— 20,038,113
4—Gold reserve	43,450,000	39,500,000	+ 3,950,000	17,710,000	+ 25,740,000
9—U.K. banks	17,703,963	17,664,527	+ 39,436	20,977,695	— 3,273,732
10—Foreign banks ..	44,205,229	61,704,345	— 17,499,116	75,384,594	— 31,179,365
11—Gov. securities ..	95,504,814	93,837,853	+ 1,666,961	22,334,901	+ 73,169,913
15—Call loans abr'd..	159,309,133	168,692,675	— 9,383,542	182,757,015	— 23,447,882
	$ 559,842,826	$ 579,569,352	—$19,726,526	$ 527,839,563	+$ 32,003,263
Ratio liab. to public		31.9			

Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Governments.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
12—Pub. secur.	$ 167,769,412	$ 178,833,219	—$11,063,807	$ 124,637,308	+$ 43,132,104
13—Railway secs. ..	59,334,630	58,160,699	+ 1,173,931	69,443,949	— 10,109,319
14—Canadian call ...	76,085,220	78,514,798	— 2,429,578	86,776,474	— 10,691,254
16—Current loans ...	839,355,782	844,890,589	— 5,534,807	747,470,541	+ 91,885,241
17—Loans abroad ...	93,150,083	98,993,197	— 5,843,114	60,081,584	+ 33,068,499
19—Prov. loans	5,423,688	4,394,166	+ 1,029,522	1,359,145	+ 4,064,543
20—Municipal	42,757,673	39,790,191	+ 2,967,482	46,773,032	— 4,015,359
	$1,283,876,488	$1,303,576,859	—$19,700,371	$1,136,542,033	+$147,334,455

Other Assets.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
21—Overdue debts ..	$ 5,435,587	$ 5,022,108	+$ 413,479	$ 6,494,264	—$ 1,058,677
22—Real estate	5,669,596	5,634,299	+ 35,297	5,076,121	+ 593,475
23—Mortgages	1,884,407	1,835,025	+ 49,382	1,738,965	+ 145,442
24—Premises	50,450,150	50,134,753	+ 315,397	49,387,437	+ 1,062,713
25—Lets. of credit...	15,501,123	12,565,722	+ 2,935,401	9,982,180	+ 5,518,943
26—Other assets	2,315,335	2,363,308	— 47,973	2,501,040	— 185,705
	$ 81,256,198	$ 77,555,215	+$ 3,700,983	$ 75,180,007	+$ 6,076,191
Total	$1,924,975,512	$1,960,701,426	—$35,725,914	$1,739,561,603	+$185,413,909
3—Note cir. dep....	6,982,421	6,871,012	+ 111,409	6,821,011	+ 161,410
5-8—Inter. bank bal.	101,665,017	99,130,152	+ 2,534,865	89,965,207	+ 11,699,810
Gross	$2,033,622,950	$2,066,702,590	—$33,079,640	$1,836,347,821	+$197,275,129

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Liability to Governments and Circulation.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
1—Circulation	$ 156,625,701	$ 142,653,596	+$13,972,105	$ 123,373,395	+$ 33,252,306
2—Dom. Govt.	29,230,596	58,075,066	— 28,844,470	24,583,598	+ 4,646,998
3—Prov. Govt.	19,093,266	20,076,311	— 983,045	24,153,175	— 5,059,909

Deposits by Public.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
4—Demand dep.	$ 449,689,670	$ 443,839,847	+$ 5,849,823	$ 428,117,340	+$ 21,572,330
5—Savings dep.	900,510,552	892,562,657	+ 7,947,895	767,598,130	+ 132,922,422
Total Can.	$1,350,200,222	$1,336,402,504	+$13,797,718	$1,195,715,470	+$154,484,752
6—Foreign	177,974,187	206,682,376	— 28,708,189	176,922,950	+ 1,051,237

Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.

	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	Change in month.	June, 1916.	Change in year.
9—United King. ...$	5,021,642	$ 3,680,647	+$ 1,340,995	$ 4,874,644	+$ 146,998
10—Foreign	19,322,426	22,121,203	— 2,798,777	16,872,817	+ 2,449,609
11—Bills payable	3,120,615	4,626,478	— 1,505,863	5,430,683	— 2,310,068
12—Acceptances	15,501,123	12,565,722	+ 2,935,401	9,982,180	+ 5,518,943
13—Other liab.	6,981,464	6,145,034	+ 836,430	3,926,191	+ 3,055,273
14—Bal. due Imp. Gov.	....	....	......	1,029,250	— 1,029,250
Public liab.	$1,783,071,242	$1,813,028,937	—$29,957,695	$1,586,864,353	+$196,206,889
8—Due betw'n banks	7,363,115	9,930,774	— 2,567,659	9,289,962	— 1,926,847
Gross	$1,790,434,357	$1,822,959,711	—$32,525,354	$1,596,154,315	+$194,280,042

GERMAN FINANCES BUILT ON PAPER LOANS

With Proposed New Credit Liabilities Will be Forty Times Gold Resources.

Germany's total war credits thus far voted are 79,000,000,000 marks, or, say $20,000,000,000. Germany's total gold resources (admitting for comparison the veracity of recent statements) are just a trifle over $600,000,000, or 2,456,000,000 marks.

Supplementary German credit has been asked, and thus far refused. This credit, amounting to 15,000,000,000 marks, would bring her total war debt up to 94,000,000,000 marks, or, say, nearly $24,000,000,000, an amount in excess of the total liability of any of the Allies, except perhaps Russia, and forty times as large as the Reichsbank's gold reserves.

England has shipped us over $1,000,000,000 in gold, but she annually produces almost one-third of that amount within her colonies and possessions. German gold is absolutely and exclusively in the form of coin and jewelry, plate and ornamented bric-a-brac.

Circumstances raise doubts almost fatal to the belief that Michaelis will be able to count up to $600,000,000 in the imperial treasury; circumstances leave no doubt but that with a perfected commercial siege, due to the export embargo declared by President Wilson, whatever amount may now be left in the German war chest will from now on steadily diminish. Whatever the sentiments or sympathies of any of the Scandinavian nations, says the Wall Street Journal. Germany will have to pay in gold for what she owes them on balance.

Germany will have to pay her outside obligations—even though there were none, internal bankruptcy confronts her. Already she is paying her people the interest on her debt to them by borrowing it in the form of new credits from them, and negotiating this futile form of financing through the medium of notes, bonds, and certificates of debt.

Viewed from the broad standpoint of the probable, it is not likely that any nation at war could or would be permitted to default on its external debts, whether past due or in the form of new indemnities. But with colonial trade gone, shipping greatly decreased, and the good will of the world to be cultivated anew by slow, laborious, and new processes, it is not hard to foresee, for both Germany and Austria, great wastage of individual credit, business defaults, and insolvencies, in the enormous task of digesting and absorbing the valueless paper credits which now form the very marrow of their financial condition.

TRADE CORPORATION.

Public Raising of Capital in England Sanctioned.

The British Treasury has sanctioned the public raising of capital by the British Trade Corporation, and accordingly subscriptions are now invited for an issue of 150,000 shares of £10 each at par. The final call is payable on December 31 next, when the shares will be fully-paid, and thus there will be no further liability. The Company is incorporated by Royal Charter, which is for a period of 60 years. It has a total capital of £10,000,000, in £10 shares. Of these, 100,000 shares have already been subscribed and allotted at par, so that, if the whole of the shares now offered to the public are taken up, the Corporation will have an initial paid-up capital of £2,500,000. The preliminary objections referred to above have caused a considerable amount of public attention to be given to the Corporation, and it is doubtless well known that it has been formed to carry out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade appointed "to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war as regards financial facilities for trade." In effect, it is a scheme designed to meet the wants freely expressed in recent years for an institution to fill a gap in our financial system that our present joint-stock banks, with their large deposits, are unfitted to undertake, and to provide the commercial and trading community with facilities similar to those provided by Continental banks to their customers. As the prospectus points out, it will provide financial facilities the currency of which may extend over a longer period than is covered by the usual advances made by bankers, and it will be prepared to assist in opening up new channels for enterprise where it is demonstrated that financial aid can be afforded without undue commercial risks. Attention is further drawn to the fact that there exists today no large British financial institution possessing an industrial department or an organization for study and research into new ideas or inventions, which is specially equipped to examine and nurse new schemes or developments until sufficiently proved and ripe for public investment. **The Corporation will make this a special feature of its business, and will aim at becoming a link between British industry and the British investor. It will take a lead in the formation of syndicates to deal with business of promise and importance, and it will associate with itself other banking and financial institutions which care to participate in its operations.**

PROTECTION FOR INVESTORS

Efforts Being Made to Curb Operations of the Unscrupulous.

During the past couple of years, and accompanying the unusual industrial activity which has been the outcome of war conditions, there have been some remarkable opportunities for large profits by investments in certain stocks. As is usually the case large profits on some ventures have had the effect of attracting to the field of investment many people who have not sufficient knowledge of the situation to protect them from making unfortunate selections. This is particularly the case when advantage of public enthusiasm is taken by unscupulous promoters to float wildcat schemes.

In the United States a special effort is being made by the Post Office department to trace dishonest stock and bond movements through their advertising and in this the efforts are having the co-operation of reputable financial journals. Printer's Ink, which is published in the interest of legitimate advertising, prints an article dealing ith the Post Office activities from which the following paragraph has been taken.

Evidence of a swindle is slow in accumulating for the reason that few victims complain until they have exhausted all efforts and given up all hope of recovering their money. Moreover, most of the more dangerous stock-selling and bond-selling enterprises that make their appearance nowadays are so carefully and cleverly framed that it is extremely difficult to obtain the evidence necessary to convict the promoters of wrongdoing. For instance, the department recently made a most careful investigation of an investment enterprise without being able to lay hold of anything illegal. The incorporation of the enterprise appeared to be all right, the securities conformed to the letter of the law and no serious objections could be found with the advertising of the concern. It was only when the Post Office officials got down to the method employed in selling the stock through solicitors that they came upon the fraudulent element. The stock was being unloaded on ultimate consumers by means of the most flagrant misrepresentation—oral, of course. When this was brought to the attention of the promoters of the enterprise they declared that it was without their knowledge or sanction, and as evidence of their good faith they promptly discharged the salesmen who had been guilty of misrepresentation. That performance has since been repeated a number of times, and there seems to be no reason why it cannot continue indefinitely if the supply of salesmen holds out. Meanwhile, in the absence of any evidence that the corporation encouraged or authorized the extravagant line of selling talk that is used to follow up its conservative advertising, the Post Office officials are practically helpless.

That the "investment" bait is the most tempting form of fraudulent advertising dangled before the public to-day is attested by the records of the Post Office Department covering the past few years. In one case now in the courts in which more than one million dollars' worth of stock has been sold, very little display space was purchased, but many of the leading mechanical and scientific periodicals of the country were induced to carry illustrated articles eulogizing the invention that was to be exploited and the inventor conducted for weeks at a stretch a series of "demonstrations" for the benefit of prospective investors, the expense of which demonstrations was $50 per day.

A majority of the persons who are most susceptible to fraudulent investment advertising are the very class who are least likely to consult reputable bankers or other authorities before making an investment. Therefore it is up to publishers to take on the responsibilities of guardians of the public to an unusual degree.

Sales of the F. W. Woolworth Co. for June were $7,938,018, compared with $6,804,094 for the same month of 1916, a gain of $1,133,924, or 16.66 per cent. For the six months sales were $41,507,893, compared with $37,208,704 a gain of $4,299,189, or 11.85 per cent.

French Minister of Finance has appointed a commission on exchange to study means of maintaining the value of French money abroad and to remedy financially consequences of the adverse commercial balance.

EASTERN INVESTMENT AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1917, incorporating Gerald Ruel and Reginald Herbert Montague Temple, barristers-at-law; George Norman Limpricht, draughtsman, Frederick Charles Allen, solicitor's clerk, and William Bowler, secretary, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, concession or otherwise, city lots, farm lands, mining or fruit lands, town sites, grazing and timber lands, and any description of real estate and real property or any interest and rights therein, legal or equitable, or otherwise howsoever; to take, build upon, hold, own, maintain, work, develop, sell, lease, exchange, improve and otherwise deal in and dispose of such lots, lands, sites, real estate and real property or any interest therein; to deal with any portion of the lands anl property so acquired, subdividing the same into building lots, streets, lanes, squares and sites for residential, business, manufacturing or other purposes whatsoever, with power to construct and pave highways, streets and sidewalks thereon, and to construct and furnish facilities for sewerage and drainage, water, light, heat and other municipal requisites, and to build upon any lands for residential, business, manufacturing or other purposes whatsoever and to supply such buildings with all necessary facilities, plant and machinery, to equip them for the purposes for which they are intended; (b) To build, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, manage or control, at such points or places along any line of railway or branch line of railway, or at any ports or places of call of any steamship lines, such buildings as it deems advisable for hotels and restaurants; and to carry on any business in connection therewith, and afford such facilities as may tend to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public; and may let any such building for such purposes; (c) To purchase, lease and hold lands required for, anl lay out, establish and manage parks and pleasure grounds, and give a lease thereof to, or contract with, any person for the use thereof upon such terms as the company deems expedient; (d) To act as agents for the sale and purchase of real estate and all interests therein and for reward to procure real estate investments for any person; to act as selling agents for the owners of any real estate, sub-division, building sites, town sites or lands of any kind or any interest therein, and to take over and acquire from any person or corporation any agency, inclusive or otherwise, for the sale of any such lands, sites or interest therein, and to accept an assignment of and perform any contracts made by any person with any other person or corporation for the sale of any such lands, sites or interest therein as agents or otherwise, and generally to act as real estate, house and rental agents; (e) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (f) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (g) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (h) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (i) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (j) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (l) To issue in payment or part payment for any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantees of the company's securities, or for services rendered, shares of the company's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid up and non-assessable, or the company's securities; (m) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (n) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed property suitable for the purposes of the company; (o) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (p) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (q) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (r) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Eastern Investment and Land Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Satisfactory Settlement of Estates

Is not a matter of mere good will. It involves complicated and troublesome processes. It needs ability, diligence, and continuous attention.

The preference for a Trust Company as Executor is growing because a Trust Company brings to these processes prudence, experience and skill such as few individuals achieve.

Write for further information.

National Trust Company
Limited
Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000 - Reserve, $1,500,000
18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Albert E. Dyment & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stock Brokers
402 Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO

Select Sound Investments

—Government and Corporation Bonds.
—First Mortgages.
—Railway and Preferred Industrial Securities, etc.
—Real Estate.

Our investment service is at your disposal.

JOHN STARK & CO.
Established 1870
INVESTMENT AGENTS
Royal Bank Building, Toronto

The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
CAPITAL:—
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED £6,000,000
Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,960,000 Together £3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,960,000
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C
DIRECTORS.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. (Chairman).
Arthur P. Blake, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Hugh D. Flower, Esq.
Charles A. Galton, Esq.
S. R. Livingston-Learmonth, Esq.
William R. Mewburn, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. Mills, M.P.
Robert C. Nesbitt, Esq.
Frederick G. Parbury, Esq.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 39 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

The Livable House Series

Edited by
Aymar Embury 11

Four Volumes. Profusely Illustrated.
Price $2.50 Net Each.

THE LIVABLE HOUSE
Its Plan and Design.

THE LIVABLE HOUSE
Its Garden.

THE LIVABLE HOUSE
Its Interiors and Furnishing.

THE LIVABLE HOUSE
Its Farm Building and Garage.

For Sale Book Department
The Financial Post
143-153 University Ave., Toronto

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on July 27, in stocks listed on both Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active. (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

BANKS

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings %	Dividends 1912	1913	1914	1915	Last Dividend Date 1917	Rate	Yield to July 19	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to July 19 High	Date	Low	Date	Close July 27 1916 Ask	Bid	Close July 26 Ask	Bid	Week ending July 26 High	Low	Last	Sales
4,866,666	3,017,333	198,175	7 97	8+1	8	8	8	8th Apr.	s. 3	5.35	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110	112	Jan. 29			148							
15,000,000	13,500,000	461,892	15 70	10+1	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st June	q. 2½	5.37	Commerce	218	199½	205	203	203	183	188	Feb. 27	183	Apr. 5	187		186		186	185	185	89
6,000,000	7,000,000	344,439	14 05	12+2	12+2	12+2	12	2nd July	q. 3	5.85	Dominion	233	218	229½	227	220	204	212⅛	Jan. 9	203	June 28	205	204						
3,000,000	3,300,000	175,821	14 14	11	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	6.31	Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	192	Mar. 17	[illegible]	May 23	197							
4,000,000	3,700,000	40,622	13 25	9	9	9	5	1st June	q. 2¼	6.20	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	143⅝	Mar. 26			143		143	143	143	1
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,089,656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st May	q. 3	6.28	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	190	June 14	200	199		191				
1,946,373	300,000	42,791	8 44	6¾	7	7	5	1st June	q. 1¼	4.42	Home Bank	116	110																
7,000,000	7,000,000	250,984	13 68	10	10	10	10	1st May	q. 2½	5.98	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	167¼	Jan. 27	178	175	169⅝		168	167	168	73
4,000,000	4,800,000	61,300	13 09	11	11	11	11	15th July	q. 2¾	6.11	Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	186	May 19	179⅛	Jan 24	198		182	180				
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,321,193	13 17	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st June	q. 2½	4.54	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240⅛	219	234	Jan. 11	215	May 15	230	229			219	219	219	113
2,000,000	1,900,000	54,843	16 66	7	9	8	8	1st May	q. 2	5.40	Nationale	133¼	131	132¾	132¾	134	134	148	July 16			132¾							
6,500,000	12,000,000	396,115	18 07	14	14	14	14	3rd July	q. 3½	5.53	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	257½	Mar. 9	252	June 21	261	255						
4,000,000	4,750,000	246,304	13 28	11¾	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	5.94	Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202	202	Mar. 8	200	Feb. 23	204		202		202	202	202	10
2,735,000	1,000,000	11,795	8 54	7	7	7	7	1st June	q. 1¾		Quebec	122	118	120	119	119	96					116½							
11,560,000	12,560,000	676,472	15 57	12	12	12	12	1st June	q. 3	5.68	Royal	228	218	223	221¼	221¼	210	214	Feb. 13	210¼	June 26	214	213	211	210¾	212	210	211	59
3,000,000	4,000,000	651,646	18 78	163	13	13	13	1st May	q. 3¼	6.31	Standard	223½	208½	220	215	221	211¼	215	Jan. 2	205	July 11		214		202¼	203	203	203	3
1,198,801	3,000,000	52,184	12 20		6	6	6	15th May	q. 1½	6.12	Sterling	98½	98																
5,000,000	6,000,000	439,378	13 02	11+1	11+1	11+1	11	1st June	q. 2¾	5.78	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215⅛	190	213	Jan. 30	189	Apr. 25	199							
5,000,000	3,400,000	106,972	13 19	8	8	8+1	8+1	1st June	q. 2	5.71	Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	141	May 8	136	Mar. 29	135			140				

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	19	1915	1916		Date	Rate	Yield	Security	1914 High	1914 Low	1915 High	1915 Low	1916 High	1916 Low	1917 High	Date	1917 Low	Date	July 27 1916 Ask	Bid	July 26 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
											Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35⅛	15⅛	17⅜	7⅜	17	19	17	Jan. 4	10½	June 18	14⅛	14						
207,450,000	10,000,300		3,822,410	6	6	4	2	1st June	q. 1	9.09	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62⅝	43	47¾	Jan. 2	37	Apr. 20	59½	59	39¼	39	39¼	38¾	39	2,024
16,217,500	10,000,000			3	6	6	3	1st Apr.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.																		
12,000,000		9,766,740	108,080								Canada Steamships Lines, Com			20	6	45	16	45⅛	June 21	29¾	Feb. 3	26¼	26	41⅛	41	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	880
	12,500,000				3½	6	3½	30th June	q. 1¾	8.86	" " " Pref			76½	59	95⅛	89¾	93⅛	Jan. 29	76¼	June 12	84⅛	84	78¾	78¼	79	78⅛	78⅛	192
260,000,000	80,681,921	234,684,062	208,492,641	7+3	7+3	10	7½	1st July	q. 2½	6.06	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182¼	163¾	167⅛	July 9	149¼	Feb. 8	178	176						
								15th May	q. 1	5 26	Civic Investment					83¾	79	82⅜	Jan. 26	73⅞	June 29	100⅛	99⅛						
		33,485,135	7,767,986	6	6	6	3¼	1st June	q. 1¼	6.42	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	138⅛	69	128	Jan. 3	106⅛	July 9	118	117	109⅛	108⅛	110⅛	109	109⅛	702
12,500,000			239,156	4½	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1	8 66	Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com	67	55	60	55	49	37	51⅛	Mar. 7	43	Jan. 8	48	46	43	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	30
3,[illegible]00,000	1,500,000	3,262,000	921,736	8	8	8	6	2nd July	q. 2	5.00	Halifax Electric, pref	*160	*160			160	160						160⅛						
1,400,000		600,000	1,700,807	2¼	3	3	1¼	15th May	q. ¾		Illinois Traction, Com											61							
12,251,400	7,135,500	810,000		6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q. 1½	7.14	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	89	Feb. 22	83	May 21	91				85⅞	84	85⅞	4
											Mexico North Western Railway																		
25,000,000				7				1st Nov. '13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co																		
20,000,000		16,381,333	14,750,595	7	7	7	3½	15th Apr.	s. 3½	5.73	Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	13[illegible]¾	116½	126¾	116½														
25,206,000	12,603,400	[illegible],511,450	1,264,166	10	10	10	5	1st May	q. 2½	6 94	Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220			181	Jan. 5	175	Feb. 19	190							
2,963 970		32,771,487	1,704,720	5	5	5	2½	15th June	q. 1¼	6.84	Northern Ohio Traction			73	73														
9,000,000	3,481,600	12,022,000		4	3			1st July '14	p. 1	10.53	Porto Rico Railways Co., Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	42	Jan. 27	35	Jan. 3	48	45						
3,000,000	1,000,000	4,017,667	49,922	7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " " Pref	103½	101										29⅞						
9,999,500		10,797,000	347,499					15th Jan.'12	q. 1 p	8.[illegible]0	Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16¾	10	20½	9⅛	45	14	35⅛	Jan. 2	17	July 17	33⅛	32¼	17⅛	16	18	16⅛	18	355
966,400			398,791	8	8	10+2		1st Jan.	s. 8		St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	116	*99	130	100							185	184⅛						
12,000,000		3,482,067	5,841,738	8	8	8	6	3rd July	q 2	10.78	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117⅛	111	111	72	90⅛	Mar. 12	73	July 1	91⅛	91	75	74	75	74	74½	113
						6	3	1st July	q. 1½	6 74	Tri-City, preferred			89	89														
9,000,000	3,000,000	12,305,000	535,055	6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q 1½	7.05	Twin City, common	108½	99¾	101	93	101	93⅜	95	Jan. 3	84	July 3	97½	97	85⅛	85	85	85	85	106
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	6,919,635	6	6	6	10¼	1st Jan.	q. 2	16.00	Winnipeg Electric	210½	188	186½	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	45	June 11	98		55		40	40	40	110
9,000,000		12,021,196	2,0[illegible]8,288	12	12	12																							

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	19	1915	1916		Date	Rate	Yield	Security	1914 High	1914 Low	1915 High	1915 Low	1916 High	1916 Low	1917 High	Date	1917 Low	Date	July 27 1916 Ask	Bid	July 26 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
18,000,000		11,149,000	1,249,135	8	8	8	6	15th Apr.	q. 2	5.83	Bell Telephone	159¼	140¼	159	140	152	140	150	Feb. 5	137	July 19	150	148		136⅛	136¾	136½	136⅛	61
4,882,000			3,234,018	10	10	10	5	2nd July	q. 2½	6.64	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165½	May 10	150	July 9	169	168½	150		150	150	150	42
1,850,000		2,999,813	271,975								Calgary Power	59	53																
41,380,400			1,355,899	5	5	5	3¾	2nd July	q. 1¼	7.31	Mackay, common	88	75	84¼	71	87	78	90	Feb. 17	81⅜	May 12	82¾	82½	81½	80¾	82	81¼	81¼	153
	50,000,000			4	4	[illegible]	3	2nd July	q. 1	6.15	" preferred	71	65½	70¾	65	69¼	64½	68	Jan. 16	64	June 13	68⅜	68⅜	64¾	64	65	64½	64⅛	86
13,585,000		21,073,833	318,522	4	p	p	p	15th Jan '14	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	32½	46	46	15	15						46						
	6,000,000			7	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½		" " " pref																		
18,778,266		10,152,000	5,742,273	9½	10	10	8	15th May	q. 2½	4.73	Montreal Power	230	211	241¾	211	240⅛	218					233½							
3,483,520		1,275,000	769,296	10	8	6½	4½	2nd July	q. 1½	7 50	Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95¾	92	92	Jan. 17	80	May 26	95							
13,612,500		10,012,762	2,5[illegible],428	6	6	6	7¼	10th July	q. 1¾	5.88	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	119	July 19	132	130	121	118	120	119	120	68

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	19	1915	1916		Date	Rate	Yield	Security	1914 High	1914 Low	1915 High	1915 Low	1916 High	1916 Low	1917 High	Date	1917 Low	Date	July 27 1916 Ask	Bid	July 26 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
3,5[illegible],000		960,000	203,236								Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7⅞	35	19½	23¾	Jan. 3	16	Feb. 22	21½	20						
				7	5¼			1st July '14	q. 1¾	14.00	" " " pref	70¼	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	48	Mar. 1	60	58¾						
	2,500,000			7	7	7	3½	21st May	s. 3½	8.75	British Col. Packers, com							43	June 2					45		44	44	44	10
1 88,900			1,591,599	7	7	7	2	21st May	s. 2	6.10	" " " pref	143½	111	124	105	147½	58												
	357,500			6	5½	4	2	2nd July	q. 1	5.06	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72⅛	70	88	72	85	Feb. 23	78	Jan. 31	82	80						
750,000			336,266	7	7	7	3½	2nd July	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " pref	100	89	75	89	96	86	93½	Mar. 5	88¼	July 10	95	93	90	88¼	89	88¾	88¾	7
	1,975,200										Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	17	Feb. 6	15	May 19	21	20½						
2,500,000	1,250,000	1,209,300	234,164	7	7	7	5¾	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.23	" " pref	92	89½	90¼	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	85	Mar. 5	88	86½						
1,177,500	602,450	301,750	151,553					16th May	q. 1¾	11.51	Carriage Factories, com											64⅞	64⅝						
13,500,000		7,448,680	2,675,233	7	7	7	3½	16th May	q. 3	13.04	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48⅛	28	73	37¾	69⅞	Jan. 4	56	Feb. 1	62¼	61¾	60⅝	60⅛	61	60⅛	60⅛	599
	10,500,000							2nd June '14	s. 2d	13 33	" " pref	93	98½	98½	90¾	98	86	95¾	Jan. 6	90	Feb. 3		94½	93	91	92	91	91⅛	99
3,975,000		9,072,698	1,573,798	4	2			1st Apr. '16	q. 1¼	10.00	Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	39	46¼	Jan. 4	25¾	Jan. 19	53	51			32	32	32	150
	7,000,000			7	5¼						" " " pref	109½	98	127	98	94	61¼	89	Jan. 3	59	Jan. 19	80	72			70⅛	69⅛	70	229
1,733,500		399,000	202,290	4	4	1	1	15th May	q. ½	5.00	Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	43	July 11	39	Feb. 21			42½	40	42	42	42	3
2,715,500		4,811,000	1,437,926	6	6	6		4th July	q. 1	7.84	Canadian Cottons, Limited com	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	51	Feb. 5	49⅛	48						
	3,661,500						14½	4th July	q. 1¼	7.59	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref	79	70⅛	77	71	82⅛	75⅛	82	Jan. 1	76⅛	Apr 2	79¾		78¼	77¾	78	78	78	130
1,600,000	1,500,000		697,836	6	6	6	3	15th Dec.	s. 3		Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	92	92	95	95														
960,000		151,900	895,316			10	12	15th May	q. 3	8.00	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co					217	170	205	Jan. 4	150	Mar. 28								
	960,00[illegible]			7		7+3½	7	15th May	q. 1¾		" " " pref					90	85	94	May 28										
2,[illegible]00,000	1,500,000	1,545,000	142,807								Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64⅛	30	64⅛	51	64	Apr. 12	52⅛	Feb. 3	61		63	61	63¾	62	63¾	440
				7	7	7	5¼	1st July	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " pref	*90⅛	85	90	78	99	81	91¼	Apr. 11	84	Feb. 8		87	90	88	89⅛	88	88	40
				4	4			15th Oct. '14	q. 1	4.44	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	84	97½	Jan. 30	90	Mar. 22	105	95						
2,805,500	3,000,000	5,097,000	2,862,397	7	8¾	7	5¼	30th June	q. 1¾	7.25	" " " pref	*97	96⅛	101	100	97	91	97	July 3	95	Mar. 22								
8,000,000		1,367,751	3,707,119	7	7	7	5¼	2nd July	q. 1¾	6.79	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅞	90¼	128	90¼	121	108	115⅛	Jan. 24	100¼	July 6	116	115⅛	102	101⅛	102	101	101	228
	2,000,000			7+1	7	7	3½	1st Apr.	s. 3½	6 66	" " " pref			110⅛	110	112	110	106	Feb. 1	94½	Jan. 31								
1,200,000		509,000	353,391								Carriage Factories, Limited, com			53⅛	35⅛	44	29¾	25	Jan. 13	9¼	June 18	40½							
	1,200,000					½		15th July '15	q. 1¾	10.00	" " " pref			81	75	75	60												
565000		65,918	96,839	7	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2	7.09	City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89	30	Mar. 30										
	700,000			7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾	.21	" " pref.	101¾	98	102	98	100½	92	70	Apr 3			100	98						
6,500,000			749,100	8	7¼	5¾+3	4	15th May	q. 2	6.40	Dominion Bridge Co	122¼	107	230	107	231⅛	160	170	Jan. 4	125	June 23	218	216	135	125	127	127	127	60
2,752,200		1,878,000	180,813	6	3	1p	p	1st Apr. '14	q. 1¼		Dominion Canners, com	68⅝	27½	35	31	22	15	26	Mar. 6	19	Jan. 3	22	8						
	2,290,600			7	7	7	1¾p	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾	9.33	" " pref	96	80			65	61½	78	Feb. 7	65	Feb. 3	63	58						
32,097,700	7,000,000	25,669,076	6,784,844	4	1	p	p	2nd July	q. 1	6.78	Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅞	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71¼	Jan 4	52¾	Feb. 3	54⅛	54	59¾	59⅜	59¾	59	59¾	1,701
	5,000,000	14,286,106		7	3½p	p	7	1st Apr.	q. 3½		Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	*94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	89	May 28								
15000,000	3,000,000	6,482,500		7	7	7	3½	1st Feb.	s. 3½	7.77	Dominion Coal, pref	106	97½	101	98	99	93	96⅜	Jan. 22	85	July 6								
5,000,000		3,697,775	881,926	6	6	6	4½	3rd July	q. 1½	7.14	Dominion Textile, com	86⅝	60	77	64	90⅛	74⅛	89	May 25	76½	Feb. 3		80						
	25,975			7	7	7	5¼	16th July	q. 1¾	6.93	" " pref	106⅛	100	103	101	105	101	105	Apr. 26	99⅛	July 5		102½						
1,750,500		1,200,000	331,136								Goodwins, Limited, com	28	*23	28	26	40	40					40	39⅞						
	1,250,000			7	7	5¼d		25th July '14	q. 1¾		" " pref	*82	74			75	40	45	Mar. 20			75							
747,500		285,000	799,367	6	6	6	3	1st July	q. 1½	6.00	Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97¼					100	Apr. 19										
	747,500			7	7	7	6	1st July	q. 1¾		" " " pref																		
40,000,000		8,643,000	25,072								Lake Superior Corporation	22⅝	6⅝	9⅞	9⅞														
2,100,000		900,000	935,994	10	8	8	4	1st June	q. 2	6.40	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136¼	122	130	Jan. 2	124	Apr. 13	129	129						
	1,500,000			7	7	7	3½	1st June	q. 1¾	6 03	" " " pref	120	120	122	120	129	116	116	Jan. 31			120							
9,600,000		753,807	701,624	8	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2½	5.88	Laurentide	192¾	160	198	160	217⅛	176	195	Jan. 5	170	June 29	186	184¾	171	170	170	170	170	30
1,750,000		1,130,500	[illegible]82,830		2						Lyall Construction Co., com					93	25	80	Mar. 21	64	Jan. 25								
	1,300,000										" " pref																		
3,000,000	1,766,800	200,000	247,710								A. Macdonald Co. com.	21¾	8	14	7	19⅛	10	15⅛	Mar. 12	8	Jan. 5	13¼	12	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	14⅜	14¾	100
2,500,000			1,034				6	18th July	q. 2¼	8.82	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅞	25	68	30½	122	100	115	Mar. 21	90	Feb. 3	91	90	104	98	102	102	102	139
	2,500,000			7	7	7	5¼	18th July	q. 1¾	7.40	" " " pref	101	98	98	88	108	93	103	Feb. 10	92	May 15	95¼	94¼	94¼		94	93⅛	93½	22
2,949,600		856,664	2,170,170	4	4	4	2	15th June	q. 1	7.69	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	49	June 11			55	52	53	53	53	40
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th June	q. 1¾	7 00	" " " pref	103	97¼	100½	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	100	June 20	102⅜	102	100		99	99	99	7
1,275,000			194,889	6				1st Nov.'13	q. 1½	15.00	Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25⅛	40	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 3		32						
	750,000			7	7	7	3½	1st May	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2	82	81						
6,000,00		9,833,309	2,110,609	6	4½			15th July '14	q. 1½	6.38	Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154⅛	93¼	128	Jan. 4	88	Apr. 25	125	123⅛	97½	95½	99	93	99	1,200
	1,030,000			8	6	12	2	14th July	q. 2 p	7.61	" " " pref.	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	105	June 25	113	112						
2,500,000		2,350,000	512,061	8	8	8	6	2nd July	q. 2	5.51	Ogilvie Flour, com	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	145	May 1	137	Feb. 27		131	155	148	150	148	148	95
	2,000,000			7	7	7	3½	1st June	q. 1¾	6·25	" " pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44⅛	115	Jan. 19	110½	May 23	113	120						
750,000		600,000	78,039								Ont. Steel Products, com					45	19	34	Jan. 4	18	Mar. 16	133	128						
	750,000					3	7	15th May	q. 1¾	9.09	" " " pref					91⅛	73	74	Asr. 14										
650,000			42,472	2	2	2	2	2nd July	s. 1	5.13	Pacific-Burt Co., com	32	*28	31	28	29	20	40	Mar. 20	28	Jan. 9	25	22⅛	36		36	36	36	10
	650,000			7	7	7	2½	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	85	82½	85	80	83¼	77⅛	82	June 8	80	Jan. 3		80						
2,150,600		2,000,000	1,719,899	4	4	4	2	15th May	q. 1	5.63	Penmans, Limited, com	55½	48	62	49	78	60	73½	Mar. 26	69	May 3	62	60		71	71	70	70	20
	1,075,000			6	6	6	3	1st May	q. 1½	7.22	" " pref	84¼	79½	83	82	90	82	86	Apr. 10	81½	Jan. 30		82						
5,000,000		5,804,862	2,100,240								Price Bros	60	79			132	60⅛	120	Jan. 5	115	Mar. 30		75	134¾	133¾	134	125	124	140
4,500,000	1,000,000	1,533,000	375,634	7	7	7	3½	30th June	q. 1¾	5.83	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com					150	59	127	Jan. 3	106	Feb. 3				92	93½	93	93	35
1,500,000			688,499	12	12	8	6	2nd July	q. 1½	9.23	William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85	80	Feb. 15	65	Apr. 19	91			40				
	900,000			7	7	7	7	2nd July	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " pref	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	90	Feb. 14	94	90						
800,000		Def.	703,364	1¾				1st Feb.'13	q. 1¾	10.00	Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	70	Feb. 3	60⅛	57	85	75	70	70	70	1
	1,200,000			5¼				1st Aug.'13	q. 1¾	6.60	" " " pref	49	25	76	25	139	66	122	Apr. 3	100	Jan. 15	92	90		107½	109	109	109	10
1,500,000		691,200	39,245								Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20	24	Mar. 16	8	May 21	20			10	10	10	10	25
	1,500,000			7	3½			2nd June '14	q. 1¾	7.78	" " " pref	88	69	76	69	134½	58					74							
4,000,000		1,950,000	1,080,988								Sherwin-Williams, com	60¼	53	57½	55	99⅛	53⅛	59¾	Mar. 9	56	Feb. 5	55							
0	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	30th June	q. 1¾	7.07	" " pref	104	97	100	98¼	100	97⅛	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11	99	98						
8,750,00			450,597	6	6	6	4½	2nd July	q. 1½	4.58	Shredded Wheat, com	90¼	.78	102	92	140⅛	102¼	137¾	Mar. 1	130	June 1	126⅛	126						
	1,250,000			6	6	6	4½	1st July	q. 1½	6 25	" " pref	*94	*92½	99	93	120	95	95	Feb. 19	95	Feb. 19		100						
1,718,600			417,716	5	2½p			2nd July	q. 1¼	10.00	Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan. 12	15	July 10	41							
	1,547,000			7	5¼p		5¼	2nd July	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref			45	20	101	84	80	May 9			90							
8,000,000		5,332,113	226,860								Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16¾	9	9⅝	3	24¼	3½	19	Jan. 4	13	Feb. 2	11	10½	14	12⅛	14	13	13	208
	5,699,100			3½P				15th July'13	q. 1¾	14.00	" " " pref	*51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	50	May 5	36	33						
[illegible],500,000		10,050,000	4,272,453					10th May	q. 1x½		Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8½	88¼	34¼	71⅛	Jan. 4	52	Feb. 3	55	54	54	53⅛	54⅛	53½	53¾	1,612
	6,496,300			7	3½p	7	5¼	10th May	q. 1¾	7.69	" " " pref	87⅜	69	95	69	107¼	82⅛	100⅛	Jan. 2	89¼	July 12	88	85	91	90⅛	91	90	91	125
650,000											Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16					22							
	985,000		71,518	7	7	3½	1¾p	31st May	q. 1¾	9.72	" " pref	81	75			83	78	79	Jan. 4	72	June 12								
750,000		500,000	120,673	1.88	6¾	1½p		2nd July	s. 2	5.	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	90	May 17	72	Jan. 16	50	44						
2,500,000			218,962								Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23½	22¼	Jan. 18	19	June 1								
	2,000,000			7	7	7	5¼	14th July	q 1¾	8.75	" " pref,	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83⅛	Jan. 18	78	Apr. 30		86⅛						
5,000,000		3,500,000	691,225								Wayagamack com	32⅜	21	26½	26			95	Jan. 11	67	May 29								

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—in dicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1915 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1 205,000	4,122,853	1,244,392	9	1st Jan.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	162	157⅛	163	157½		159	159⅛
6,000 000	20,905 0[illegible]	5,19[illegible],652	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	183	183	168⅝		167⅛	167⅛
1,750,000	6,228,000	1,773,242	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Central Canada	190	190			190		
2,482,867	725,667	403,966	6	31st Dec.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	81	78	76	70		75	77
934,395	1,062,481	240,929	5	2nd July '15	s. 2½	Dominion Savings	81	81	80	80		81	78
2,410,925	2,438,069	665,002	8	2nd July '15	s. 4½	Great West Per							89½
1,200,000	2,598,876	1,614,033	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140½	135	140	138		141	141
2 452,414	11,516,497	2,910,662	12	31st Dec.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	211	209	214	209		209	208½
978,500	1,914,683	728,163	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Landed Banking	147	147	145	144		145	147
1,250,000	3,112,314	748,734	8	15th Mar.	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	136	131	135	132		134	130
[illegible]	1,761,804	341,690	1¼+8	15th Mar.	q. 1½	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	275,[illegible]70	785,277	10	15th Mar.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	176	165	175	160			165
1,500,000	6,986,333	1,573,560	10	31st Mar.	q. 2½	National Trust	233	233	210	210	223		210
1,750,000	4,457 590	1,800,012	9	31st Dec.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	173	179	175	169		176	160
500 000	655,690	226,408	7	31st Dec.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan							103
1,500,000	32,104,[illegible]	1,848,813	10	31st Dec.	q. 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts	210	291½	212	205½		207	207
724,550	88719 25	527,834	8	31st Cec.	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co	138	1[illegible]8	140	134		140	140
,000,000	1,344,920	937,661	5	1st Mar.	q. 2½	Toronto Savings							185
,000,000	7,001000	991,336	10	30th Dec.	q. 2½	Union Trust							17[illegible]
,000 000		5 946.27	4	1st Ap. r	s. 4	Canada Life Assurance							9[illegible]

Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1,500,000		1,894,479	5	1st Oct	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	300,000	395,959		1st Oct. '15	q 2	Canadian Salt	115	110	140	124	135	120
59,133		1,752,420	5	13th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land						
		2,390,163	20	30th Dec.	q. 5	Confederation Life A.			350	330	335	320
6,212,667		531,499	6	1st June	1½	Crows Nest Pass Coal	100	100	83	71	80	
1,000,000		291,961	6	15th Jan.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph			90	86		
3,000,000	3,984,500	77,642				Electrical Dev., pref.						90
450,000	p2,909,000	1,458,082	10	1st Jan.	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur.						
500,000	b 232,000		p	1st Mar.'12	s. 2	Intercolonial Coal						
	p 219,700	797,531	p	1st Mar.'12	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref						
3,000,000		513,930		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke						
2,196,000	2,000,000	421,140	6	15th Jan.	q. 1½	Kaministiquia Power						
556,000	b 666,000	109,976	8	3rd Jan.	s. 3	London Street						
2,000,000		118,225	8	3rd Jan.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph			136	135		135
925,000	b1,123,000	248,379				Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1,000,000	b1,250,000	176,188				Saint John Ry.						
1 164,000	b 756,500	199,996		10th July '15	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric	105	100				
2,124,700	1,598,057	575,484	8	15th Dec.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	80	80	118⅛	102		
800,000	b 600,000	541,374	5	1st Jan.	q. 1¼	West India Electric						

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

JITNEYS COST B.C. ELECTRIC OVER $400,000

Figures Submitted at Inquiry of Professor Adam Shortt.

STREET RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Revenues Being Tapped by Unfair Competition At a Time When Operating Costs Are Ascending to New High Levels.

Investors in street railway and other public utility securities will find much of interest in the exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of the B. C. Electric Company being conducted by Prof. Adam Shortt in connection with the adjustment of the wages of the employees following the recent strike and the contention of the company that operating costs entitle it to higher fares. One of the most interesting phases of the inquiry bears upon the operations of the jitneys which have been responsible for a cut in the company's revenue, according to figures submitted, of over $400,000. Of this loss over $250,000 occurred in the Vancouver district, on the basis of figures submitted by General Manager Murrin, the revenue loss to the company being $7.00 per day for every jitney in operation.

On behalf of the company Mr. Murrin presented to the commission to-day a mass of tables dealing with the operation of jitney cars in Vancouver and Victoria and on the interurban route between Vancouver and New Westminster. Particular stress was laid by the representatives of the B.C. Electric upon what they claimed was the fluctuating nature of the jitney service, there being few autos in operation on rainy days as compared with fine weather periods.

"It is a commercial impossibility to carry on our business under present conditions," declared Mr. Murrin. The jitney has made a needed and valued business enterprise an impossibility."

Can Jitneys Replace Cars?

"But if the jitneys could *furnish* an adequate and proper service would you argue that they should be done away with in your favor?" asked Commissioner Shortt when Mr. Murrin had proceeded to an argument for the virtual abolition of the competition of the motor car.

"But the jitney can not adequately replace the street car although it is killing the latter," replied the B. C. E. R. official.

Proceeding with the submission of figures, Mr. Murrin presented a table covering a period from July, 1914, to May, 1917, and showing the average number of passengers carried on the street railway cars daily each month, the daily average earnings month by month, and the number of jitney cars in operation.

The street railway company estimates that in the year 1916 the jitney competition in Vancouver, Victoria and on the interurban line took from it $419,000 in passenger revenue.

B. C. E. R. officials offered a table showing the rising costs of materials, etc. In 1914 a fixed quantity of materials cost the company $67,166; in 1915, $73,296; in 1916, $92,773; and in 1917, $119,500. Uniform cloth for instance cost $5,625 in 1914, as against $13,625 this year. Steel tires cost $5,623 in 1914 and $13,230 in 1917. Rails and iron bars practically doubled.

Commissioner Shortt said that he would ask a return of material costs from 1909 on. He was more interested he said in the difference between Eastern and Western prices than between the pre-war prices and those now existing. Present high costs should not be considered as a basis for the permanent charges of the company, he agreed.

Comparative Earnings.

The company offered statements showing the street railway earnings and expenses for the month of May, 1917. The totals were: Vancouver and suburban earnings $113,018.99, per car mile 19.04 cents; expenses $124,565.59, per car mile 20.99. New Westminster and interurban, earnings, $87,166.70, per car mile 29.84; expenses $98,155.39, per car mile 33.61. North Vancouver, earnings, $5,818.74, per car mile 17.54; expenses, $7,461.15, per car mile 22.48. Victoria, earnings $32,656.34, per car mile 17.97; expenses $40,039.92, per car mile 22.02. Saanich, earnings, $3,385.80, per car mile 26.15; expeses $3,711.23, per car mile 28.65 cents. There were thus operating losses on every branch of the street railway system.

In the statement the head office charges, covering the Vancouver general management, were apportioned $10,645 for the month to Vancouver, $9,755.63 to New Westminster and interurban, $533.95 to North Vancouver, $5,510.09 to Victoria and $392.11 to Saanich.

Registrations of automobiles in Canada in the calendar year 1914, covering six months of war, increased 36 per cent. over 1913, compared with a gain of 38 per cent. for 1913 over 1912, the pre-war year. This year sales of motor cars are estimated to be running at a rate of 100,000 per annum, or almost twice as many as in the years 1913-14.

MILLERS TO CONFER WITH THE FOOD CONTROLLER

A Conference Has Been Arranged at Ottawa for Monday.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Flour Producers Will Present Ideas to Regulate Consumption—British Bread Standard Said to be Ineffective.

A wire from the food controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, was received at the head offices of the big milling companies at Montreal on Thursday calling them to a conference in Ottawa on Monday next. A full representation of the local mills is assured for this meeting, which promises to be an important factor not only in the working out of a scheme for effecting a saving in the consumption and perhaps the cost of flour and its product, the bread eaten in Canada, but may have a bearing on the financial results of the operations of the mills during the remainder of the war.

For these reasons inquiries were made by FINANCIAL POST as to the attitude the mills were likely to assume towards the suggestions that have appeared from time to time as to various regulations that may be brought into effect, the most familiar, of course, being to copy the plan in force in Great Britain of a uniform grade that will utilize in flour 76 per cent. of the wheat. This abandons the straight "white" flour, to which we all are accustomed, in favor of an approach to "brown bread," and lessens somewhat the by-products of bran and shorts.

The mills will take the ground that the 76 per cent. basis that was in force in England had failed to produce the results contemplated, that no real reduction had been effected in the price, that the lower production of the by-products, brans and shorts had resulted in a shortage for feeding stock, and the price had gone up to the exorbitant figure of $85 a ton, which in its turn made it too dear to feed to cattle for the production of milk, meat, etc., and forced up the prices in these lines. Nor was it certain at all that the flour which used up a greater proportion of the constituents of the wheat was any more nutritious, and might be less so than the regular white flour of the past.

As applied to Canada an estimate will be presented to the food controller that the increase of percentage of the wheat used to 76 will not add more than 4 lbs. for every barrel manufactured, or about 2,000,000 bushels for the whole of Canada, and that this amount saved would be wiped out by the smaller amount of feed that would be available, for besides the bran and shorts that are a by-product of the flour, about 3 per cent. of the fourth grade of flour is used for feed. In the United States, however, the saving in wheat would be proportionately higher, running between twenty-five and thirty million bushels.

Millers' Proposal.

A proposal that FINANCIAL POST understands will be made to the Food Controller is that one grade of white flour, a little finer than the English standard, shall be manufactured to one standard by all the mills, that standard being a certain percentage flour. In this case the first grade flour as we have it to-day, first patents, would disappear, which in its turn suggests a coincident disappearance of much of the cake and fine pastry. At the same time, the price would be less than that of first grade flour to-day, but higher than the third grade that is used by a large number of people.

Regarding Prices.

"Now the next important point for us is whether the Government will attempt to fix the price that we will be allowed to charge for this standard flour," said one of the leading millers of Canada to FINANCIAL POST. "If it fixes this away below present prices our profits will, of course, drop. But if it fixes the price of flour, it should go farther and fix the price of the feeds so that these will not rise to an exorbitant figure to the farmer. With wheat at a little over $2 a bushel, it would pay the farmer to feed it rather than to buy shorts at $85 a ton. This, then, would in its turn defeat the saving object of the change.

"Would the mills be able to operate at present costs under the standard system?" was asked.

"So far as that point is concerned it would make no difference. Slight changes in the machinery would attend to this."

"What about your individual products losing their identity—the brands that you had spent tens of thousands to advertise?"

"There would be a distinct loss to us on these. The standard flour would be put up in bags bearing the name of the manufacturer, but there would be no sale of the special brands that we have worked for years to popularize. But this objection will not, I think, be raised by the mills if the change would result in any way in a saving or the wheat consumption in Canada, and at the same time secure a product that would be nutritious.

"There is one important point to consider: the same standard should apply to Canada as to the United States; there must be a uniform flour for the two countries if the plan is to succeed. Boundary lines must not count so long as we are at war."

And this last is a very significant statement in the light of the strong opposition of the milling interests of Canada to the suggested change in tariff that was a rather prominent topic of conversation in the year 1911.

CAPITAL STILL THE BIG FACTOR AS TO BUSINESS.

Continued from page 1.

look, the curtailments will do no serious harm; in fact, they will bring Canadian business into a better position to meet a situation in which available capital will have to be used to the very best advantage in relation to production.

The income tax is not expected to have any marked effect on business conditions. In fact, as it takes the place of the present war profits taxation, there should be an improvement from the industrial standpoint. Any discouragement to industrial development which the war profits tax provided has now been removed.

Business Outlook.

Business is facing many uncertainties and the recent military developments have not tended to add to the stability of the situation. However, in Canada the predominating factor to-day is the ripening crop. With prevailing prices even a fair yield promises a financial return to the country which, with careful national management, cannot but mean prosperity for the people. At the same time the demand for manufactured products should continue on a high level at least until the end of the war—as to its continuance after that time there is considerable difference of opinion.

Altogether there would appear to be no ground for pessimism so far as economic conditions of the present and prospective for the near future are concerned. But we must be careful as individuals, as corporations and as a nation. Conditions are unsettled and uncertain and our big men should lead the way.

NEW ISSUE

Producers and Refiners Corporation

300,000 Shares

Seven per cent. Convertible Preferred Stock

Par Value $10 Per Share

Carrying a bonus of Common Stock.

The Company is engaged in the production and refining of Oil in the Oklahoma, Kansas and Wyoming Territory. Present Net Earnings being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on this issue of Preferred Stock.

Further particulars will be forwarded on request.

Write for Brochure on Oil.

A. H. MARTENS & CO.

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, - TORONTO

GETTING EAST & WEST TOGETHER ON THE TARIFF

Each is Out to Get Advantages Without Considering the Other.

A BROAD VIEW NEEDED

A Western View of the Necessity of Bringing the Different Business and Agricultural Interests to a Common Understanding.

By G. R. MARNOCH,
President, Lethbridge Board of Trade.

"When two angry women quarrel in a back street, they commonly accuse each other of being amorous. They might just as well accuse each other of being human. The charge is true and significant. So also with nations; they all cherish themselves and seek to preserve their means of livelihood."

When Sir Walter Raleigh said that in an address to the Royal Colonial Institute a few weeks ago he was not speaking of the Canadian tariff, but the words are so apt as describing the feelings of the farmers of the West and the manufacturers of the East, that they are set down here as an opening of this short discussion.

The Grain Growers' Guide in an editorial a few weeks ago informed its readers regarding the present status of the United States Tariff Commission. After commending the selection of the commissioners. The Guide went on to say: "But to what extent the tariff will, by the appointment of this board, cease to be a political issue is conjectural. The fact that parties have not been able to settle tariff matters satisfactorily, has not been because the tariff is not a legitimate subject for political discussion, but because of the inefficiency of party government as an organ of democracy. The manner in which tariff matters are settled is of vital interest to the people, and because of this they will always feel that it is a matter that should be dealt with by their chosen representatives whom they hold responsible, rather than by commissioners over whom they exercise but indirect control. Democratic government has fallen far short of its possibilities when matters of such vital importance to the people have to be delegated to commissioners."

But The Guide appears to answer itself in a previous sentence, in which it says the commission "will bring to the consideration of tariff matters an expert knowledge which is not usually apparent in acrimonious partisan considerations of the subject."

The Need of Getting Together.

Here then is the meat of the matter—the amorousness of the manufacturer, the amorousness of the farmer and consumer; and the acrimony of the partisan politician—is this the best machinery we can evolve for dealing with this intricate and vital business? Shall we go on with this row in the back street, shouting high tariff, low tariff, no tariff; or shall we find two or three men whom we can trust, to continuously examine the situation for us, to hear us all calmly and dispassionately, and then guide us to reasonable conclusions?

We are not thinking as much as we should about how we are to carry on the country after the war, how we are to pay our war debt. If we are to do it with our present population the task is hopeless. If we want more farmers to come into the west, we must show them that it will be advantageous for them to come to Canada. They start asking questions as to the price of implements and machinery and supplies; the men and women—the brain and brawn and muscle—they come in duty free; but they must pay toll on everything they buy for developing the land.

"We are a nation of economic illiterates"; that is a bad enough indictment, and it is true; shall we go on, the blind leading the blind, both east and west falling into the ditch in which the professional political partisans wallow; or shall we try to get guidance by the gathering of exact knowledge for our consideration?

The Science of the Tariff.

The tariff cannot be taken out of politics, but there is therefore all the more reason for seeking real information for the electorate as to our national needs, so that they may intelligently instruct their representatives.

The bankers and mortgage men and business men of the west have got together to their great mutual advantage, in the meetings and conferences of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture; if we could only get the manufacturers of the east to sit down with the western men and talk over Canadian business affairs, we might be able to do something towards getting a tariff board to evolve such an effective tariff system as that described recently by a noted economist—"not the tariff system with the high rates, but the one with the keen thin blade of skilful adjustment by statesmen—economists who command the facts and real meanings of commerce."

THE TAIT SCHEME.

Weakness Which Have Been Pointed Out Are Noted in England.

Sir Thomas Tait's solution of the Canadian railway problem has already received some consideration from the British financial press in view of the situation as regards the whole Canadian transportation question. The Financier, of London, picks out the weak point in the scheme which has been emphasised in these columns, that is that the provision for the election of directors by the government would not be effective protecting the board of administration from the baneful influences of party control for political purposes. The Financier says:

> The weak point of the scheme, in our view, is that the directors who owed their election to the Government could hardly be expected to be entirely free from political influence, especially when the question of their re-election came up for consideration. It is also possible, too, that the citizen shareholders might exercise political influence over the directors they are entitled to elect. Therefore, we cannot see that Sir Thomas Tait's plan provides for the complete elimination of political influence. However, if the projected competent authority were really independent, it could prevent one of the banes of State ownership—namely, reckless new construction in order to ingratiate favored districts. Another good feature of the scheme is the safeguard set up against a reduction in rates unless such reduction is amply justified by the financial circumstances. The solution of the problem may not be perfect—plans of this sort seldom are—but the proposals put forward are suggestive, and may usefully form the basis of further discussion.

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending July 26			Close July 26	
			High	Low	Sales	Asked	Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	.16¼	.11¾	66,900	.16	.15½
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	...	...	......	.04	.03½
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.33¾	.33	900	.35	.33
Buffalo Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	.....	...	...
Cham.-Ferland	2,500,000	2,312,850	.15½	.13¾	17,800	.15	.14
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	4.30	3.55	300	4.00	3.55
Crown Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	...	...	......	.30	...
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	......	.05	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.04	.03¾	5,000	.04	.03½
Great Northern	1,500,000	1,500,000	.07¼	.07	1,000	.07¼	.07
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.13	.11¾	23,750	...	.11½
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	...	...	......	.40	.38
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.93	4.80	110	5.00	4.90
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.47	.45	945	.48	.46
McKin.-Dar.-Sav.	2,000,000	2,247,692	.54½	.54½	1,300	.56	.54
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	8.00	7.75	1,220	7.70	7.60
Ophir	685,000	....	.09½	.08¼	10,500	.09¼	.08¾
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	2,401,820	.12½	.11	16,900	.11½	.10½
Right of Way	2,000,000	1,685,500	.05	.05	500	.05½	.04⅞
Seneca-Superior	500,000	478,884	.02	.02	1,000	.02½	.01½
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.33½	.31½	30,250	.33	.32¼
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	.14¼	.13	1,200	.15	.13
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	.06	.06	500	.07	.05
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,000	.06¾	.05	48,300	.07	.06½
Dome Cong.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	......	.08	.06
Dome Extension	3,000,000	2,200,000	.16	.16	1,500	.16½	.16
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.18½	.18½	500	.19½	...
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	11.25	10.50	545	...	10.25
Foley-O'Brien	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	......	.70	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.65	4.55	2,120	4.59	4.50
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	...	...	......	...	...
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.55	1.54	9,662	1.55	1.54
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	.....	...	...
Porcupine Crown	2,000,000	2,000,000	.47	.47½	5,050	.48	.47½
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.02⅝	.02⅝	1,000	.03¼	.02½
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.32	.30½	3,400	.33	.31
Preston E. Dome	3,000,000	2,000,000	.04⅝	.04½	1,700	.05	.04½
Schumacher	2,000,000	....	.45	.45	500	.45	.42
Teck-Hughes	2,000,000	2,000,000	.50	.50	500	.50	.47
West Dome Con.	3,000,000	2,000,100	.21½	.19	27,915	.20½	.19¾
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	8,427,500	.27⅛	.26	1,166	.27	.26½

FAIR DEAL FOR RAILROADS

American Bank President Appeals on Behalf of Business.

The following appeal for a fair deal for the railroads is abstracted from an address before the war meeting at Winfield, Kan., on July 12, by D. F. Harris, president of the First National Bank, Champaign, Ill.

Transportation is fundamental in peace or war. Now that we are at war, the Government and business at record capacity are making greater demands than the railroads are equal to. The Government should dictate a policy of expansion in facilities and equipment, and see that they (the railroads) are financed and earning to meet it.

If our mines and farms, our furnaces and factories are to go the limit, and all at generous prices, to "encourage production," how are they going to do it without transportation? And isn't this transportation entitled to a tariff that will permit or encourage it to maintain and develop itself?

We should Federalize all the railroads under Federal incorporation, and wipe out regulation by forty-eight States. Supervise them; regulate them, yes—most carefully. However, as has been said, "the mission of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not to hold the railroads down, but to make sure that the railroads are not holding the public down," or up.

If they are not permitted earnings that will enable them to keep at least abreast of public demands the country is held back. You see that situation now in every city and hamlet in the nation. It is the inability to move grain and fuel and other commodities promptly that is responsible, more than any one cause, for high prices and shortage even at the prices.

I don't want my freight or passenger rates any higher than I can help, but I know the railroads can't live and help me develop my business by developing their capacity to promptly carry my output and needs unless they can make a profit. More of us must stand up for principle and the square deal, come what may.

The railroads are earning more than ever just now, but expense grows faster and our 260,000 miles of railroad show $35,000,000 net loss for February, March, and April over last year. Railroads can't borrow money for development on such a showing, even in easy times. In May last year our railroads were only able to borrow $76,000,000, while they could only get $7,000,000 this May. Other lines of public service and industry borrowed relatively from three to four times more, despite Liberty Loan requirements.

THE FUTURE OF CRUDE OIL

Consumption Promises to Increase With Shortage of Coal Supply

When some months ago the FINANCIAL POST printed particulars of the project of the Imperial Oil Company in establishing an immense refinery at Montreal and another at Regina; it was pointed out that the policy of the company took into consideration Canada's shortage of coal for fuel and the probability of an ever increasing demand for oil for fuel purposes. Conditions which have developed with the continuation of the war have tended to prove the soundness of this policy. Canada has not the coal supplies required for her fuel needs and the consumption of oil is on the increase.

The supply of crude oil for the Montreal refinery will come from Peru. It may thus come into the country by the Atlantic-St. Lawrence water route, securing the advantage of boat transportation. Of course, however, the difficulties in securing ocean tonnage are an important factor in the situation. The idea is to bring crude oil from the Oklahoma fields for the Regina refinery.

AUTOMOBILE SITUATION.

A Banker's Opinions of the Outlook in the United States.

A New York banker who is on the directorate of several automobile companies says: "There has been a decided lull in orders for automobiles. Some of the companies, however, have had a fairly satisfactory comeback and things may continue to improve still further. I hear rumors that various companies are experiencing a very low ebb in orders and in business. It will be recalled that early in the year the motor industry was largely dominated by men of an unusually optimistic frame of mind. That mental attitude led them, I believe, to prepare their manufacturing schedules on a very high level. And this in turn was reflected in heavy purchases of raw materials and parts. Now if the finished cars cannot be sold except to the extent of 80% or 90% of schedule expectation and raw materials continue to pour into the plants in accordance with contractural schedules, it will be appreciated that a considerable financial problem has been created. And specifically it means big inventory on one side and floating debt on the other. If demand comes back with a bang the thing will automatically straighten itself out. If things go on in the present pace then it will take time to complete the adjustment."

A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making newsprint paper from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) - $6,000,000
Capital (paid up) - - $1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits $848,554

DIRECTORS.

President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.
Vice-President, Jas. H. Ashdown.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,
E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.

General Manager - Robert Campbell

Four Branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, twenty-two in Manitoba, twenty-five in Ontario, fifty-three in Saskatchewan. A total of one hundred and eleven Branches throughout Canada.

V. F. CRONYN,
Manager - - - - - - Toronto Branch

CLIENT

ABLE TO INVEST UP TO

$25,000

Desires to obtain active interest in Manufacturing Business

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
24 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

New Issue Debentures

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$54,000

COUNTY OF LAMBTON (Ontario) short-term bonds, maturing 31st December, 1917-18-19-20.

PRICE: Rate to yield 5.60% and interest. Full particulars upon request.

G. A. STIMSON & CO.
TORONTO, CANADA

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

PENMANS, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending July 31st, 1917, payable August 1st, 1917, to Shareholders of record of July 21st, 1917, also a Dividend of one per cent. on the Common Shares for the quarter ending July 31st, 1917, payable August 15th, 1917, to shareholders of record of August 4th, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, July 13th, 1917.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1917.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager

Montreal, 20th July, 1917.

Illinois Traction Co.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 18

A QUARTERLY Dividend at the rate of Three per cent. (3%) per annum on the Common Stock of the Illinois Traction Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 30th, 1917, payable Aug. 15th, 1917, to Shareholders of record July 30th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
GEO. M. MATTIS, Treasurer.
Champaign, Ill.

Kerr Lake Mining Co.

61 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1917.
DIVIDEND No. 48.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable September 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 1st, 1917.

Books will not close.
E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

CANADA CEMENT CO., LIMITED

PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS

DIVIDEND No. 30.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending July 31st, 1917, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the paid up preference stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of August next, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business July 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from August 1st to 10th, both days inclusive.

H. L. DOBLE, Secretary.
Montreal, July 23rd, 1917.

Robert Cassels W. G. H. Browne

Cassels, Browne & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

318 Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO

Direct Private Wire to New York, Chicago and Washington.

Watch Your Investments

There is no investment on earth you can buy and put away, and go off and forget about. Every day there goes on a readjustment of security values, and it is safer to know something about what you have your money in—or can put it in.

The successful investors use Standard Card Reports to keep in touch with the endless shifting in security values.

Available now to individuals on all listed Canadian and American corporations at 50 cents each. Banks and Brokerage firms have used these Standard Card Reports for fifteen years.

Address
Standard Statistics Co.
47 West St., New York City

STOCKS WANTED
All or any part of 100 shares of
Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation
J. E. CARTER
Investment Broker, GUELPH, ONT.

KNICKERBOCKER-WYOMING OIL CO.
Preferred and Common Stocks Bought and Sold.
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.
L. N. ROSENBAUM & CO.
80 Wall St., New York

ERICKSON PERKINS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
STOCKS AND BONDS
Private Wires
6 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

Consider the Cost

A fact not generally understood by those drawing up a will, is that the highly specialized and competent services rendered by a Trusts Corporation cost no more than the uncertain service of an individual trustee.

When you consider that your estate will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, your heirs will be assured the utmost protection.

When you make your will, why not insure efficient and economical management of your estate, by appointing this Company as Executor and Trustee?

We make no charge for assisting in drawing up your will—and will store it in our Safety Deposit Vaults free, when we are named as executors.

An officer of the company will be pleased to give you full information and advice on wills.

THE
STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
President W. S. DINNICK Managing Director HERBERT WADDINGTON
80 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO
Telephone Main 2717

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the week 13.0 per cent. ahead of those for same period last year. In the East 15.5 per cent. and in the West 7.4 per cent.

According to official returns made to THE FINANCIAL POST, for the week ending Thursday last, bank clearings totaled $222,469,353, as compared with $196,855,963 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of $25,613,390, or 13.0 per cent., but as compared with the figures for the previous week there is a falling off of $18,143,981. For the week the gain in the West was $4,571,392, or 7.4 per cent., and in the East $21,041,998, or 15.5 per cent. In the West, Lethbridge, Vancouver, New Westminster and Saskatoon showed the largest percentage gains, while in the East, Quebec, Hamilton, Brantford, Halifax, and Peterboro also showed substantial gains. Winnipeg, Victoria, Brandon and St. John were the only cities to show a decline. For the year to date the gain was 26.8 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	July 26, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 75,858,819	+$ 6,848,877	9.9
Toronto	57,557,827	+ 9,620,746	20.0
Ottawa	5,165,137	+ 652,334	14.4
Hamilton	4,422,595	+ 1,226,942	38.4
Quebec	4,537,155	+ 1,299,282	40.1
Halifax	2,936,189	+ 641,707	28.0
London	1,908,517	+ 263,691	16.0
St. John	1,786,552	— 58,606	3.1
Brantford	881,982	+ 227,826	34.8
Peterboro	603,718	+ 118,728	26.5
Sherbrooke	573,615	+ 97,451	20.4
Kitchener	521,554	+ 103,020	24.6
Total, East.	$156,753,660	+$ 21,041,998	15.5

Western Cities.

	July 26, 1917.	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 40,055,455	—$ 836,327	2.0
Vancouver	8,399,454	+ 2,471,036	41.7
Calgary	5,347,065	+ 1,023,348	23.6
Edmonton	2,405,882	+ 385,034	19.0
Victoria	1,549,267	— 4,253	.2
Regina	2,609,943	+ 557,507	27.1
Saskatoon	1,496,907	+ 415,302	38.4
Moose Jaw	954,575	+ 85,875	9.8
F. William	712,757	+ 112,515	18.7
Brandon	583,629	— 130,945	18.6
Lethbridge	748,369	+ 274,577	58.0
N. Westm'ster.	389,073	+ 111,540	40.3
Medicine Hat	463,317	+ 106,183	29.7
Total, West.	$ 65,715,693	+$ 4,571,392	7.4
Grand total	$222,469,353	+$ 25,613,390	13.0
Yr. to date.	$6,997,569,481	+$1,482,914,637	26.8

U. S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending July 19 aggregate $6,539,555,000, against $6,027,859,000 last week and $4,508,090,000 in this week last year, an increase of 45.0%. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	July 19	I or D	July 12
New York	$4,045,828	I 53.1	$3,518,584
Chicago	510,337	I 25.7	503,400
Philadelphia.	321,878	I 31.1	320,899
Boston	275,230	I 33.0	276,406
St. Louis	130,035	I 26.9	134,826
Kansas City.	145,742	I 75.2	142,447
S. Francisco.	103,907	I 45.3	96,290
Pittsburgh	76,299	I 23.2	77,126
Cleveland	88,061	I 73.3	84,810
Detroit	61,486	I 28.7	52,959
Baltimore	44,628	I .3	47,361
Cincinnati	45,931	I 38.7	41,901
Minneapolis	27,122	I 10.5	28,306
N. Orleans	33,256	I 64.4	36,379
L. Angeles	31,351	I 26.5	30,277
Omaha	31,913	I 53.4	31,661
Milwaukee	26,724	I 36.4	30,233
Atlanta	24,597	I 88.8	27,659
Louisville	21,134	I 23.0	21,211
Richmond	27,828	I 66.2	28,391
Buffalo	20,788	I 32.8	21,398
Seattle	22,981	I 60.8	25,102
St. Paul	13,727	I .8	15,776

MONEY.

The rate for money in London has been unchanged all week at 4 per cent. In New York call money opened the week easy at 2 to 3 per cent., dropped on Tuesday to 1¾ to 2½ per cent, and on Wednesday and Thursday was slightly firmer at 2 to 3 per cent. The situation in Canada is expected to show relief following the floating of the $100,000,000 loan in New York. While none of this money will likely come to Canada, this country's obligation to meet a $300,000,000 adverse balance of trade in the United States, will be reduced to that extent, which will mean further conservation of domestic resources and the freeing of money for domestic needs.

EXCHANGE.

Both sterling and francs have ruled steady all week. Demand sterling opened at 4.7550 and firmed to 4.7555, while cables were unchanged throughout at 4.76 7-16. Francs opened at 5.76 for demand and 5.75 for cables, advancing to 5.76¼ and 5.75¼ respectively.

The course of Russian exchange was more uneven. Roubles were quoted at 21.25 for demand and 21.35 for cables at the opening of Monday. They sold off to 20.80 and 20.90 on Tuesday; recovered to 21.20 and 21.30 on Wednesday and to 21.55 and 21.65 on Thursday.

New York funds continue their erratic course. Last Saturday they were quoted at 9-32 premium. On Monday they advanced to 13-32 premium; on Tuesday they sold back to 3-16 premium; on Wednesday they held around 3-16 premium and on Thursday went to ¼ premium. Yesterday they were quoted from 7-32 to ¼ premium. The market is very narrow and responds quickly to any buying or selling movement. No marked effect has been produced by the announcement of the new loan. This is in sharp contrast to the experience of the market when the previous loan was floated in 1915, but is probably due to the fact that the amount forms only a third of the adverse trade balance.

STERLING.

P. A. Stump, teller at the College St. branch of the Sterling Bank of Canada, has been transferred to the head office, while F. W. Robbins, ledger-keeper at College St. branch has taken over the teller's duties.

W. H. Kinsley, junior at the Keswick branch has been transferred to the branch at Alton.

R. A. McCartney, teller at the branch at Alton, has been transferred to the Hensall branch.

A new branch of the bank has been opened at Hensall, in the County of Huron, Ont., in charge of H. A. McEwen. This is near the Goderich branch and comes under the supervision of that district, being close to Bayfield and Varna, and in the centre of a prosperous farming community.

G. P. Dewan, teller at the Carlton St. branch has been transferred to the branch at Sudbury.

MERCHANTS.

Mr. Healy, of the Merchants Bank at Wallaceburg, has been transferred to the branch at Thorold.

MONTREAL.

The Bank of Montreal has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Steptember 1, to stockholders of record July 31st.

UNION.

The Union Bank of Canada has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable September 1, to stockholders of record August 16.

HOCHELAGA.

The Banque D'Hochelaga has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent., payable September 1, to stockholders of record August 15.

HAMILTON.

The Bank of Hamilton has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable September 1, to stockholders of record August 24. The books will close August 24 to 31, inclusive.

Frank M. Haines, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Palmerston, has been transferred to West Toronto to take charge of the branch there.

ROYAL.

Frank Simpson, who has for over a year been accountant in the Owen Sound branch of the Royal Bank, has been promoted to take over the management of the branch in Linden, Ont.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL.

Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company; J. E. Aldred, senior member of the firm of Aldred & Company, and Arthur V. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America, have been elected directors of the Merchants' National Bank, to fill vacancies. Raymond E. Jones, agent of the Royal Bank of Canada in New York, and a director of the Merchants Bank, will assume his duties as vice-president on August 1. Ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio, will continue as president of the institution.

IMPERIAL.

The Imperial Bank of Canada has opened a sub-branch at Ferintosh, Alta., to be opened for two afternoons weekly. This office will be a sub to the new branch at Norway.

FEDERAL RESERVE GUARDS.

"Riot Drills" Put Zest Into New York Banking Routine.

"Riot drills" in which the sound of a gong summons the man power of the institution to rifles cleverly hidden behind desks and doors, sends other men running to shut and bar all entrances and exits and still others to stow away and lock important records and documents in heavy vaults are in force at the New York Federal Reserve Bank. It is reported, too, that several other large financial institutions in the Wall street district, have organized their staff into trained forces for the protection of valuables in case of emergency.

GROCERS' PROFITS.

Varied From 7.7 to 17.2 Per Cent. in Canada and United States.

Gross profit in the wholesale grocery business in the United States last year varied from 7.7 per cent. to 17.2 per cent., with 12 per cent. of net sales as the common figure, according to statistics made public today by the bureau of business research of Harvard University. The figures were obtained by the bureau from almost 150 wholesale grocers situated in thirty-one States and Canada.

WAR BADLY UPSETS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Unprecedented Conditions Make It Almost Impossible to Guess Future.

Max May, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and head of the foreign exchange department of that institution, is said to handle more international transactions than any individual in the world. Anything Mr. May has to say on foreign exchange, therefore, is authoritative, and the following statements made by him in *Successful Banking* are worthy of deep thought:

"Our agreement to lend $3,000,000,000 to the Allies has completely changed the whole outlook for international exchange. There are simply no precedents whatever to guide one in analyzing the future. However, one cannot stop doing business but must try to foresee trends as best possible.

"What are the conditions that have now been produced?

"This $3,000,000,000 and any other billions that may be furnished later to our allies in Europe will not only call for heavy interest payments to us, but the principal will have to be paid sooner or later after peace is established. These colossal loans will probably run for a specified number of years with the understanding that repayment will not have to be made in one lump sum, but in instalments, part of the loans being renewed.

To Accumulate Dollar Exchange.

"Therefore, England and France and Russia and Italy will have to lose no opportunity to accumulate dollar exchange for this purpose. No human being can foretell to what extent this will raise the price of dollars and lower the price of sterling and other European exchange; but it is my judgment that not for many, many years—perhaps not in my lifetime—will dollar exchange and sterling exchange sell at the levels which ruled before the war. I cannot see how dollars can get back to the par of 4.8665 within the next decade at least.

"You must remember that this $3,000,000,000 transaction is not the only development tending to keep dollar exchange at a premium. Previous to this United States Government loan to the Allies there had been borrowed here by foreign countries something like $2,750,000,000, while authoritative records compiled by President Loree of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, show that European holders have liquidated American securities on such a scale that comparatively little is now held by individuals abroad.

"We are already a creditor nation on a large scale, and if the war should be prolonged, the pendulum must swing still further and further in our favor. This, too, will call for a heavy demand for dollar exchange abroad to meet interest and dividend payments due us.

Trade in American Bottoms.

"Then we used to pay a very large sum annually to European steamship companies. America's shipping plans are being laid on a scale that will ultimately enable us to carry in our own bottoms the bulk of our overseas freight. Here again the pre-war conditions will all be upset.

"These are matters of incalculable importance, matters which all bankers must ponder very carefully in order to enable them to endeavor intelligently to adjust themselves to the coming new order of things.

"My opinion is that future commerce between the different nations, the major operations, will be discussed when the peace conference is held, and that the Allies will draw up some broad, general plan calculated to keep German competition in other countries within bounds and that, instead of an indiscriminate rush to import all sorts of goods, at wild prices brought about by the pell-mell competition, the governments will retain supervision of imports and exports for quite some time and conduct their buying on some such lines as the Allies have established during the war."

Several weeks ago the Town of Truro, N.S., offered for sale by tender an issue of $19,000, 5 per cent. 30-year bonds. Tenders received ranged from 93.11 to 92.29, but the finance committee declined to sell at these prices. Commenting on their action, The Truro Sun said last week, "It looks now as if the action of the committee in refusing these tenders, would cost the town a few hundred dollars, as the market price to-day would easily be a couple of points lower."

Don't Miss a Copy

Subscribers to The Financial Post who are going out of town may have THE POST delivered to their summer resort or any place they are going. Address may be changed as often as desired.

The present as well as the address to which paper is to be sent must be given to ensure prompt service.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANAD
INCORPORATED 1869
Capital Authorized - - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - 12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits, 14,324,000
Total Assets - - - - 295,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
365 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-eight Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela
BRITISH WEST INDIES
ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.
BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).
LONDON, ENGLAND Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.
NEW YORK CITY Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPAN
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President
R. B. Angus E. J. Chamberlin C. R. Hosmer
A. Baumgarten H. R. Drummond Major Herbert Molson, M.C.
E. W. Beatty, K.C. C. B. Gordon Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
A. D. Braithwaite Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. Sir Frederick Williams-Tayl
A. E. HOLT, Manager
TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS.
BRUCE L. SMITH - - - Manager

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
Head Office - - - - - - 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
J. T. GORDON, Esq., President
(President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)
WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director.
W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
Authorized Capital $ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000.00
Reserve and Surplus 500,000.00
Total Assets 15,000,000.00
Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.
By appointing this Company your Trustee and Executor or Financial Agent, you ensure expert and continuous service, and safeguard your Estate against mismanagement and loss.
Will forms supplied on request, free.
All business of a Trust nature transacted.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
to Estates being administered by it.
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,[illegible]
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Mercantile Trust Company of Canada
LIMITED
Hamilton, - - - Canada
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian.
Correspondence invited.
Write for Booklet on our Guaranteed Investments, which are authorized for trustee funds.
Cyrus A. Birge, *President* S. C. Macdonald, *Manager*

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO MUNICIPAL BONDS
There is published in New York City a daily and weekly newspaper which has for over twenty-five years been devoted to municipal bonds. Bankers, bond dealers, investors and public officials consider it an authority in its field. Municipalities consider it the logical medium in which to announce bond offerings.
THE BOND BUYER
25 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y.

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY
Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.
THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

Real Estate Management
Owners of property who feel that the burden of management is irksome will find this Corporation qualified by thirty-five years' experience to manage their real estate for them, no matter where it may be located. We solicit an interview or correspondence.
THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
Head Office: - 83 Bay St., Toronto
BRANCHES: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver

CANADIAN TRADE CORPORATION IN A BROAD FIELD

Idea to Secure and Finance Orders for Export Products.

FUTURE VERY UNCERTAIN

Effort Would Probably Depend for Success on Available Funds—Some Points as to German, British and Canadian Systems.

In view of the interest being taken by the business and investing public in the matter of trade after the war, considerable attention has been attracted by the recommendation of the special committe of the Senate on conservation of Canadian trade that there be established in Canada a Canadian Trade Corporation. The idea follows along the lines of the organization which has recently been formed in England known as the British Trade Corporation, being the outgrowth of the proposal for the establishment of a British trade bank.

According to the report of the Senate Committee, the idea is to secure orders for overseas trade, to replace in part the great volume of orders that during the war have been received for munitions and supplies, and to finance large overseas contracts along the lines of the British organization, which proposes:

(a) To afford advice and financial assistance to British commercial and industrial undertakings and generally to further the development of British trade, industry and commerce.

(b) To assist in obtaining orders from abroad for British manufacturers and traders, and to grant financial facilities for the execution of such orders.

(c) To acquaint themselves with the conditions of trade and with the business requirements of all countries of the world and to enter into banking arrangements with such countries with colonial and British foreign banks, or where necessary to open up branches in such countries.

(d) To establish, equip and maintain information bureaus in close touch with the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade for furnishing British merchants or manufacturers and the business community generally with reliable data and information upon openings for trade, new contracts, state and other loan and issue proposals, and generally upon all matters relating to foreign trade and business, and to undertake the examination of industrial projects.

(e) To act as an agent for carrying through overseas commercial and financial transactions in which His Majesty's Government may be interested and to receive official recognition and assistance.

The committee explains that it has ascertained that some of the chartered banks and leading industrial and commercial companies and individuals are willing to favorably consider undertaking the organization and operation of a Canadian corporation, and it is intimated that a Government subsidy would be in order.

Situation is Not Clear.

THE POST has made some inquiries as to the project and finds that the future outlook is very much clouded in regard to anything pertaining to trade matters. It is difficult to forecast what conditions may be, and, therefore, very hard to organize to meet possibilities. There can be no doubt but that such an organization as proposed might be an important factor in relation to the country's trade in securing information as to foreign markets. This would require a wide service, employing practical men and would mean the expenditure of considerable sums in order to give it that effectiveness in securing actual orders which has been lacking in connection with the service of the Trade and Commerce department. To provide the necessary funds, a Government subsidy would be almost necessary.

So far as the conditions in England and Canada are concerned, it may be pointed out that there is considerable difference as to the needs for such an organization. England is now out to compete more closely with Germany. She is, therefore, adopting some of Germany's methods. In England, up to the present time the banks have been practically nothing more than trust organizations, lending money on good security, but not financing new business with attendant risks. On the other hand, Germany built up her foreign trade through her banking system which was used for the encouragement of industrial expansion. Now England proposes to take a step in the same direction. In Canada the banking system has been considered as being something between the English and German standards. Facilities have been provided for financing foreign trade through exchange and other arrangements for settlement of accounts, but the banks have not themselves taken the actual risks of manufacture.

The project, as it has been launched in the Senate, is evidently an effort to combine the trading and banking ideas so as not only to provide a market, but to aid in supplying the products to meet it. The possibilities presented are both important and interesting and the matter will no doubt receive considerable attention by the business and industrial community.

Speaking with regard to the project, Senator Nichols recently said in the Senate:

> Great Britain has already taken action, Japan has taken action, and no doubt honorable gentlemen have all read in the despatches what Australia is doing. The Australian Government is now considering the expenditure of $50,000,000 to assist private capital, thus recognizing the pressing necessity of aiding individual enterprise. I am not one of those who believe that the Government should take any large measure of responsibility, but it can do a great deal.
>
> We are now employing 300,000 work-people directly on munitions, and possibly 200,000 more in the production of other war supplies. When the war is over we shall have to provide these men with new employment, and we shall also have to take care of four, five or six hundred thousand returned soldiers. I think I have made that clear. No concerted action has yet been taken; so far as I can see, in an endeavor to grapple with these problems; and I feel that if concerted action is taken there is no better place for the genesis of the movement than in the Upper House of the Parliament of Canada.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST HAS CLOSED DARK CHAPTER

Twelvemonth Report to the End of April Shows Marked Improvement.

For several years war conditions had condemned the directors of the British Empire Trust—associated financially and in a Ministerial capacity with public utility enterprises which normally should rank among the most progressive in the Dominion—to the humble role of guarding the shareholders from loss through depreciation, says The Canadian Gazette. This was no light task when, two years ago £91,700, and a year ago £53,000, were required to preserve the capital intact, involving the absorption of the reserve fund which had been £150,000 before the shadow of war descended and the suspension of dividends on all capital save the £250,000 of cumulative preference shares.

That dark chapter has closed, and though the income of the twelve months to April 30 show no expansion, the cessation of depreciation, barring a nominal sum written off office furniture, leaves $49,100 or profit free for distribution, comparing with a deficit of £7,500 a year ago. This enables the company to pay the stipulated rate of 5 per cent. on the £400,000 of preferred ordinary shares and 7 per cent. on the £100,000 of deferred shares, leaving £9,600 in contrast with a small debit brought in. These distributions could be made without any qualm owing to the rigidly conservative policy followed in regard to valuation and depreciation, and the auditors vouch for the ample writing down of the quoted securities, while as regards the others directors act on a discretion confided in them by the articles.

THE SHIPPING MERGER.

Royal Mail, P. & O., and Cunard Lines Concerned.

The modern movement toward shipping consolidation was initiated by the late J. P. Morgan when he formed the United States Shipping Trust, officially designated the International Mercantile Marine Company. That sensational deal quickly forced upon British shipowners the necessity of joining forces, when practicable, so as to resist any further attempts on the part of foreign interests to obtain control of a vital British industry. A number of amalgamations followed, and hardly a year has gone by without more than one important fusion being arranged. The companies most prominently identified with the absorption movement have been the Royal Mail, the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Cunard, all of which have considerably extended their interests and largely increased the tonnage under their control within the past few years. The latest fusion projected is the absorption by the P. and O. Line of the undertaking of the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand. This, it may be pointed out, is the fourth big deal in which the P. and O. Company have figured in the course of the past few years. In 1910, it absorbed the Blue Anchor Line, in 1914 the British India Steam Navigation Company, and only in September of last year the New Zealand Shipping Company. Prior to the announcement of the last-mentioned amalgamation rumors were afloat that it was intended to acquire the Union Steamship Company, but they proved at the moment to be incorrect. The present sequel suggests, however, that they were not totally devoid of foundation. Prior to the absorption last year of the New Zealand Company by the P. and O., the former worked in close association with the Union Company, and latterly that company has been closely connected with the Federal Company, whose undertaking was also acquired by the P. and O. Company last year. Therefore, the fusion now proposed is a natural, not to say inevitable, development of last year's deal, which it completes and consolidates.

EFFECT OF THE UNITED STATES' RATE INCREASE

Estimated That It Will Mean About Seven Per Cent.

NOT CONSIDERED ENOUGH

Railroads Take Some Consolation in the Fact That They Are Assured of Another Opportunity to Submit Their Case Later.

In view of the fact that Canadian railroads have before the Railway Commission an application for an increase in rates of 15 per cent. on both freight and passenger traffic and that this application followed a similar demand made by the railroads of the United States, the decision which has been rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission is a matter of great interest in this country. However, the increases which have been allowed to the American systems are of such a wide range that it is with difficulty that the net results can be estimated.

So far as the railroads in the eastern states are concerned, officials believe that the increases allowed will figure out to about a 7 per cent. advance of all freight rates. The increase in the first-class rate between New York and Chicago, upon which all other first-class rates between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard are based, is a little over 13 per cent. The increases in other rates amount to about the same percentage of increase. These increases, together with the advance of 15 cents a ton on bituminous coal within eastern territory, and advances ranging from 5 cents to 15 cents on bituminous coal to tidewater and lake ports, together with a 15 per cent. advance on each ton of iron ore from the lake ports, it is figured will produce a substantial benefit to the eastern roads, but considerably short of what was asked for.

Difficulties in determining to an approximate extent just what the advance allowed will mean in dollars and cents are created by the abnomal traffic conditions. These make it very hard to determine what proportion of the volume of tonnage which comes largely under the head of "Additional traffic."

Railroad officials were not alone in feeling disappointed at the decision of the Commission, in the opinion of L. V. Upmann in Moody's Investment Weekly, but they were probably among the least surprised. In 1914, and in 1911, the Commission gave decisions that laid that body open to the criticism that it did not consider matters along the lines of sound business principles and that it was too much inclined to look backwards rather than ahead. Mr. Upmann continues:

> It will probably be recalled that in 1914 the Interstate Commerce Commission granted some rate advances, amounting in all to about 5 per cent., but these fell far short of enabling the carriers to meet requirements. Net earnings in 1914 proved to be the smallest in fifteen years and it was not long after that year had been closed that the European war broke out and made even more precarious the general railroad outlook. Further small advances were allowed by the commission, but how insufficient all of these together were is reflected in the fact that at the beginning of 1916 fiscal year operations a greater precentage than ever before of the railroad mileage of the country was in the hands of receivers. The 1911 decision of the commission was based almost entirely upon the financial results achieved by the railroads in the preceding year and the then prevailing indications that 1911 results would show a material improvement over 1910. But in the succeeding years to and including 1915, the railroads earned relatively smaller proportions of net than in 1910.

Some Hope for the Future.

The American railroads are taking some hope out of the situation from the Commission's assurance that through the medium of the monthly reports of the carriers close touch would be kept with the operating results for the future, and if these indicate that the carriers' fears are being realized, or that their realization is imminent, modification of amplification of the conclusions and orders reached will be considered.

That the decision was not well regarded in investment circles is indicated by the fact that it was followed by considerable liquidation in rail issues and the effect of this was carried over to the side of the industrials. This followed a period of strength in the transportation stocks, which was evidently based on the belief that a great measure of relief would be provided. Wall Street, however, it is said, takes solace from

Continued on page 16.

THE W. T. C. BOYD COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1917, incorporating William Thornton Cust Boyd, lumber manufacturer; Eric Mossom Boyd, and Charles Edward Hollis Clement, accountants, of the Village of Bobcaygeon, in the Province of Ontario; Thomas Stewart, of the Town of Lindsay, in the said Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law, and Henry John Wickham, of the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on a general business in the Province of British Columbia and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada (as hereinafter mentioned) as dealer in timber lands, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of lumber, timber and wooden ware, including pulp and paper; (b) To engage in the building, construction and equipment of ships and vessels and all manufactures incidental thereto; (c) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (d) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The W. C. T. Boyd Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 1,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

GENERAL MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1917, incorporating William Alfred James Case, solicitor; James Broadbent Taylor, accountant; William Morley Smith, barrister-at-law; Charles Lawford Valens and Cyril Middleton Smith, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, coal, iron and other mines, oil wells, gas wells and oil and gas properties and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, refine, amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals, oil, gas, minerals and chemicals of all kinds, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to deal in, buy, sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or any interest therein, and generally to carry on the business of an exploration, mining, milling, reduction, smelting, refining and development company; (b) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other title, lands, mines, mining lands, leases, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, place under license, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (c) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, or on property controlled by the company, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharves, buildings, shops, stamping mills, dredges and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants; (d) To construct, acquire, own, charter, navigate, operate, maintain, manage, hire, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, barges and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings, and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company; (e) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force, and to use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same for the purpose of light, heat or power, provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of electric, pneumatic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf; (f) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots and interest therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same, and to lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; (g) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in logs, lumber, timber, wood, all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters, and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof; (h) To purchase and otherwise acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; (i) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on in whole or in part business similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof; (j) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company; (k) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or of any corporation or person or persons with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, person or persons, and to guarantee the performance of contracts and obligations by any such corporation or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations or the guaranteeing of whose obligations appear to be of benefit to the company; (l) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (m) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, protect, prolong, and renew patents, patent rights, trade marks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information acquired; (n) To distribute among the members of the company any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company, to pay for any services rendered to and any properties and rights acquired by the company in such manner as may be deemed expedient and in particular by the issue of shares of securities of the company credited as fully or partly paid up; (o) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie among the shareholders; (p) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated or necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (q) No power granted in any paragraph hereof shall be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any paragraph hereof; (r) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "General Mining and Exploration Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

GAS PROCESSES LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1917, incorporating George Charles Loveys, accountant; George Whitaker Morley and William Morley Smith, barristers-at-law; Byron Best Spence, clerk; and Charles Lawford Valens, student-at-law; all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of electrical, mechanical, chemical and gas engineers; to engage in all branches of electrical, mechanical and chemical research; to perfect and render workable and marketable and otherwise to turn to account all discoveries and inventions arising therefrom, and to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, refine, smelt, store, distribute, distil, sell, dispose of and deal in all products of the said inventions and discoveries and in petroleum, natural and artificial gas and all the resulting products from the manufacture of the same (including oxygen, hydrogen and other gases and mechanical mixtures thereof whether gaseous, liquefied or solidified and including the product of distillation and cracking of hydrocarbon compounds), oils, salt, chemicals, metals, minerals and mineral substances of all kinds and all products of any of the same; (b) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong, and renew patents, patent rights, trademarks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (c) To search for and to recover and win from the earth petroleum, natural gas, oil, salt, metals, minerals and mineral substances of all kinds, and to that end to explore, prospect, mine, quarry, bore, sink wells, construct works or otherwise proceed as may be necessary; (d) To trade in, deal in and contract with reference to lands or interests in land, mines, quarries, wells, leases, privileges, licenses, concessions and rights of all kinds covering, relating to or containing or believed to cover, relate to or contain petroleum, natural gas, oil, salt, chemicals, metals, minerals or mineral substances of any kind; (e) To acquire, purchase, take on lease or license, hire, hold, use, sell, grant leases of, grant licenses of, exchange, alienate, dispose of and otherwise deal in or contract with reference to lands or interests in land, personal property of all kinds or interests therein, rights, privileges, licenses and concessions; (f) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use, operate, deal in or contract with reference to ships, boats or vessels of any description, wharves and wharfage facilities, docks and docking facilities, cartage plant, forwarding plant, warehouses and towing, wreckage and salvage plant or any interest in any of the same; (g) To manufacture and deal in appliances, implements, machinery, apparatus, goods and supplies in any way connected with or incidental to the operations of the company or to the use of any of the products of the company; (h) To work, manage, operate, turn to account, explore, develop and improve the properties of the company, whether mining, or otherwise; (i) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, own, use and operate works for the development of power, light and heat, to use, purchase, sell, supply, lease or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to gas, power, light and heat, subject always to all local laws and regulations in that behalf; (j) To manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds; to operate construction or building plants and to make and carry out contracts for building or for construction work of any kind; to undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial commercial brokers or agents and to act as general commercial agents, commission men and manufacturing agents; (k) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debenture stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part, as consideration for, satisfaction of, or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind, at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (l) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds; to furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company with which the company may have business relations, by way of loan, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agents or attorney for the same; (m) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly et enhance the value of; to facilitate the realization of or to render more profitable any of the company's businesses, properties or rights; (n) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined; (o) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (p) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property or liabilities of any person, partnership, association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company; (q) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits, or expense, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (r) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (s) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial or foreign and including subordinate and municipal authorities any statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment which may seem desirable to the company or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (t) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same; (u) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or its predecessors in business, or any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business or subsidiary to the company or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (v) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (w) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, shops, warehouses, manufactories, pumps, tanks, pipe lines, smelters, refineries, roads, ways, canals, bridges, electric works, electric plant, hydraulic works, hydraulic plant, boats, ships, docks, wharves, piers, gas works, cables, waterworks, reservoirs, aqueducts, flumes, ditches and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (x) Where such course is required for the purposes of the company, or may seem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the company's interests, to acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, but only upon lands owned or controlled by the company or over which the company may have a right or license to that effect, such roads, ways, bridges, lines of rail, spurs, sidings, tracks, rolling stock, cables, wires, motors, locomotives, electrical plant and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may be required for the purpose of maintaining communication by telegraph or telephone or of effecting the transport of goods or passengers, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (y) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (z) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company; (aa) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (bb) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (cc) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (dd) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof; (ee) To employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company; (ff) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (gg) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (hh) To do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purpose or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company; (ii) No power granted in any paragraph hereof shall be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph hereof; The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Gas Processes, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of July, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President - - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Single insertion	$ 1.50 per inch
Yearly insertion	40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc.,	15 cents per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Canada and Mexico	$3.00 per annum
United States	3.50 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies having minimum postal rates	12s. 6d.
France and other Countries	16s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.
MONTREAL, Southam Building, 128 Bleury St., H. M. Reid; WINNIPEG, 1207 Union Trust Building, C. W. Byers; BOSTON, 733 Old South Bldg., C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, Room 620, 111 Broadway, R. B. Huestis; CHICAGO, 1104-7 Fort Dearborn Bldg., A. H. Byrne; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet St., E.C., E. J. Dodd, Director.

Toronto, July 28, 1917.

MR. CROTHERS SHOULD RESIGN.

THE Department of Labor has seriously bungled the inquiry as to the cost of living in relation to the packing industry. The Minister admits it. Following is a passage between Mr. Crothers and Mr. Pugsley as quoted from Hansard:

> Mr. Crothers.—"I admit frankly that it would have been better to have had an investigation by an expert accountant first."
>
> Mr. Pugsley.—"Perhaps it would have been better, is a mild way of saying that it was a grievous mistake."
>
> Mr. Crothers.—"Characterize it as you please."

The damage which has been done to the reputation of Mr. Flavelle and the William Davies is almost beyond repair. Even in dollars it will cost the company thousands to re-establish itself with the public. Mr. Crothers must shoulder the responsibility. There is good reason under the circumstances why he should resign and make way for an abler man. We predict that his tenure of office will be short in any event.

THE Corporation that best serves its customers, best serves its shareholders.

EXPLAINING EXPLANATIONS.

HON. MR. DOHERTY is acting as Postmaster General. He is a lawyer, and for many years occupied a distinguished position on the Bench. He was accustomed to sifting evidence, and getting to the bottom of things, so that he could understand them. On two occasions, in the House last week, he had to confess that he could not understand the explanation given him by the Deputy-Postmaster-General, Dr. Coulter.

This is exactly in line with what THE FINANCIAL POST has been pointing out for three years. Time and again, we have shown that Dr. Coulter has had to send out explanations of his rulings, and then explanations of explanations, and finally explanations of explanations of explanations.

The Deputy P. M. G. was a little village physician with no business experience whatever, and no training in postal affairs. Yet, Sir William Mullock appointed him, over the head of experienced Post Office officials. Public service and public economies demand that he be removed as soon as possible.

MANY newspaper writers are governed by what they would like conditions to be, and not by what conditions actually are—hence, occasional misstatements and misrepresentations.

OUR JEALOUSY OF SUCCESS.

FEW of us like the successful men or women. We are jealous of them. We applaud and follow any demagogue who attacks them. Big corporations are particularly objects of attack. Radical persons and newspapers make them the scapegoats of most of the political sins they have not been able to load on anyone else.

We don't stop to think how valuable to the nation are the services of these successful men and corporations.

John H. Patterson gave years of terrifically hard work to the development of the Cash Register. It was a new thing. It had to be forced upon the buyer. He worked so hard that when the public recognized that the Register was of some value, and he had an organization built up Mr. Patterson was a physical wreck. He was a suffering invalid for several years. Doctors gave him up. Then he studied himself as he did his business. Recovering, he had not been long at work again until a group of envious demagogues got after him, and wanted to put him in jail. He was too successful. While he was under indictment, came the Ohio flood. Everybody was crying for someone to do something. The demagogues were appealed to. They waved their hands frantically, but could do nothing. People were drowning and starving, and still they did nothing. Finally, some big business men in Ohio said, "The only man for the place, the only man who knows how to organize in a big way, and direct big efforts, is John H. Patterson." They sent for John. Instantly, things began to happen. Drowning, starving people, secured relief. Patterson's capacities for organization and intelligent direction had done things where every one else had failed. The people stopped listening to the demagogues. They were ashamed, and there was no one to press the indictment.

No institution has been more violently or unjustly attacked by politicians, demagogues, labor leaders than the Railways of the United States, but when war came and the United States was in trouble, the first man the President called upon was Daniel Willard, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the ablest railroad men in the world. Two or three newspapers recently drew attention to the public-spirited work the railroads are doing and in reply to an enquiry, Mr. Willard wrote as follows:

> "I doubt if the people generally understand or appreciate what the railroads are trying to do at the present time. So far as I know, the railroads in this country afford the only instance where the owners of private property have voluntarily subordinated their personal interests to the requirements of the nation for the period of the war. Others may be willing to do so, others may intend to do so, but so far as I know the railroads up to the present time are the only ones who have actually done so."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL LENDS AN EAR.

IT is definitely indicated that the Imperial Privy council will allow the application of the Electrical Development company for leave to appeal against the decision of the Ontario courts denying the company the right to proceed against the Ontario Hydro Electric commission in regard to the Chippewa development—such development it is contended being contrary to the agreement of the province under the charter of the company.

After being referred from pillar to post—and back again—by the courts and the government in this country, with a fine disregard for anything like an appreciation of right as applied to corporations, it would appear that the Electrical Development company is at last to receive British Justice from the highest British tribunal. The company asked the right, always compatible with democratic justice, of appealing to the courts of the country to establish its position under its charter. That right was refused by the courts because of legislation making it necessary for the issuance of a fiat by the Attorney General before proceedings can be taken against the Hydro commission. The courts were, therefore, closed and the Minister of Justice would not consider disallowance. The company could only appeal to the Privy council.

The Hydro interests are evidently alarmed. If the company's charter has any value in the eyes of the courts of the land they may well be. Evidently assuming that the Development company had been legislated out of the right to get the ear of the courts, the Chippewa project has been going ahead—going ahead too at a time when any policy which requires the expenditure of large sums of money on any development not directly bearing upon war productivity is to be seriously questioned.

THE INCOME TAX.

SIR THOMAS WHITE has come to the income tax. It was inevitable. We stated this belief at the time he brought down his last budget. The country's financial burden's have become so large that it is not possible to meet them without some comprehensive scheme of direct taxation. The war profits tax which has so far sufficed was not sound economically. The Minister of Finance admitted this himself after he had made his addresses some months ago. At that time he promised that there would be a change for another year.

There will be no general criticism of the principles of the new taxation measure. But there is room for criticism of some of the details:

The minimum amount is not low enough.

The differential between married and single men is not sufficiently great.

The policy of making the measure retroactive to cover the full year is doubtful.

THE POST appreciates that to bring the application of the tax to lower incomes would not be popular. Therefore it is hardly to be expected that either political party would think of so doing with an election impending. The idea that the rich should pay has been a popular idea with the masses. It is socialistic but it is not democratic. The principle that the wealthy should pay the larger share is sound but it is not good government that the masses should altogether escape. The son of the poor man to-day may be the rich man of to-morrow; he should be willing to pay something for the privileges of a free democratic government.

It has been advocated in this column previously that the minimum income for taxation should be $1,000. That opinion has not changed. For married men the amount might be made $1,500, with, perhaps, additional exemptions for children.

The tax on these lower incomes should not be heavy. The idea is not so much to increase the return to the government as to make the principle apply to the great majority of the people. On the lower amounts mentioned an assessment of 1 per cent. would be sufficient. This could be increased up to the present suggestion of 4 per cent. on the $2,000 and $3,000 basis.

As to the differential between the taxation of married and single incomes, it need only be pointed out that there is a difference of $40 on the low amounts and the same difference on the large incomes. The difference should be made in proportion to the total.

The retroactive feature does not appeal as fair because half the year has gone and in principle the people have done half their spending without knowledge of the charge to be made. Therefore, it would be only fair that the tax should start from the 1st of July and cover half the year.

From the standpoint of business the tax comes as a fulfillment of the intimation of Mr. White that the increased war profits tax was but for one year. As such it should impart a certain stability to the industrial situation. The statement of the Minister of Finance was accepted at its face value but there was some uncertainty as to what taxes would follow. The air is now cleared in that connection and the discouragement to industrial development under the war profits scheme has been removed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

COMMISSIONER O'Connor reports that "high prices and fair prices are not necessarily different things." It would have been much better had this attitude of mind been reached before rather than after the inquiry.

* * *

THE British Press is not inclined to submit calmly to such censorship muzzling as kept in darkness the terrible conditions revealed by the report of the Mesopotamia commission. *Canada* says:—

> There is not the least doubt but that the scandalous state of affairs disclosed in this report would have been instantly checked had exposure been possible. The policy of hushing up such utter ineptitude and gross carelessness has cost us dear, and we must see that it can never happen again.

AN OFFICE BOY WHO BECAME BANK PRESIDENT

Files of National Bank of Commerce in New York Hold His Application for $4.00 a Week Job.

They have on file at the National Bank of Commerce in New York a letter from a boy who said that he wanted to come to New York to learn the banking business. His salary expectations proved to be no bar, for he said he would be willing to receive $4 a week, and he was given a job in keeping with his years and wages. That was thirty-two years ago, and the boy is still there, though he is no longer a clerk. He is President of the bank now.

There has been nothing of the romantic or spectacular in the rise of James S. Alexander. Nothing was ever handed to him through fortuitous chance; he did not fall heir to several promotions through a sucession of deaths or resignations; nor did he ever gain sudden preferment through a piece of brilliant thinking or timely action. He is President now because he started training for the job in 1885, and never broke training. Such a man sometimes has to wait a long time before recognition comes to him, but it nearly always comes. Of his career and characteristics The Annalist says:—

> Mr. Alexander must have had his moments when he subjected his progress to merciless examination with the idea of finding out why he had not come on more rapidly. Some men with as much promise and ability would have decided after such an examination that there was nothing for them in banking, and would have left to take up insurance or bond selling. Mr. Alexander could not quit. When he starts anything he has to see it through, and having started in at the bottom in the National Bank of Commerce he was determined to learn what there was at the top.
>
> There is more encouragement for subordinates in humble positions in the life of the President of the Commerce than in the stories of any one of a large number of men who have risen to important places almost over night. Mr. Alexander had no pull with any of the large stockholders, and no claim on the attention of any of his superiors, except that which he made for himself by hard work. He is relentless when he starts after a solution or an explanation, and he has spent a third of a century studying the banking game.
>
> Mr. Alexander had enjoyed a little banking experience with the Tarrytown National Bank before going to the Commerce, but that did not procure a responsible position for him when he applied for a new job. At the age of 20 he was put to work as clerk to the assistant cashier and assigned to open letters and copy outgoing mail. In those days the bank letters were written with pen and ink and copied in long hand into a large book. The new employe was kept at this work for a year and a half, when he was moved into the transfer department. It was six years more before he rose to be assistant transfer clerk, and three after that before he was made transfer clerk. For nearly fifteen years he was only a clerk. It must have seemed that there was not much in the banking game for him.
>
> However, as it turned out, he had climbed the hardest part of the hill, and from 1899 on his work broadened out more rapidly. In that year he was promoted to be chief clerk and assistant cashier, which meant that he had the general management of the bank organization in his charge. He already knew the details of a good part of the work, and he started out to learn the rest. He became personally acquainted with every man in the bank, learning his record, qualifications, and duties.
>
> It was not long before the officials of the bank discovered the value of the new assistant cashier. They had found that rare employe, a thorough worker in love with his work. They gave him a freer hand, and as in these days there was not much system in a bank organization he began to devise new ways of doing things. The working arrangement of the Commerce to-day is substantially that mapped out fifteen years ago by him, and the organization is his.
>
> A friend was asked one day what Mr. Alexander's favorite game was. "He has only one," said the friend, "banking. He plays that all the time. If you look into his office sometimes you will see him gazing out of the window, apparently waiting for something to do. He is following out some move in the game of banking, and you may rest assured that he will see the play through, together with its effect on subsequent moves. He actually likes to work or he could not continue as he does."
>
> Mr. Alexander is interested in the bank's place in municipal and national affairs; in the working of new leaven that is introduced into the currency system from time to time; in the discussions of proposed changes in banking practices and regulation. At the same time, he does not let the pursuit of theories interfere with a very practical direction of his bank. He has built up a happy family among the employes, and participates every morning in a brief cabinet meeting of officers, at which ideas are thrashed out. He has steadily expanded the bank's business, and additional room is taken in its own big office building every few weeks.
>
> It is sometimes necessary for a man to dissociate himself from an organization before his plans in the organization becomes rightly understood. In 1907 Mr. Alexander was persuaded to leave the bank to take charge of the financial business of the American Express Company, but he was called back nine months later to be made a Vice-President. Valentine P. Snyder resigned as President four years later, and Mr. Alexander was moved up to the top. That his promotion has agreed with the bank is indicated by a comparison of resources. Five years ago these totaled $195,000,000, and to-day $373,000,000. The staff has been increased from 8 officers and 304 clerks to 15 officers and 450 clerks, while the space occupied by the bank has increased 50 per cent.
>
> The Commerce is the second largest national bank in the country, the National City leading, and one of three banks in the United States with $25,000,000 capital. The other two are the National City and the Guaranty Trust Company.

PERSONAL

COL. J. LITTLE, who recently resigned his position as manager for the Molson's bank, Port Arthur, with other Port Arthur citizens, is applying for extensive fishing licenses which will include Nipigon lake and Nipigon river. The new fish company will develop these famous inland waters for purely commercial purposes and plan to do a big business on the strength of the demand for fish right now all over the British Empire.

DAVID MITCHELL, who has been appointed city comptroller of Edmonton in succession to A. N. Mouat, now comptroller-general for the province of British Columbia, has been in the service of the city for the past four years, first as chief audit clerk, and since 1915, as assistant city comptroller. Coming to Canada from Scotland in 1899, he is possessed of considerable municipal accounting experience, and is recognized as highly qualified for the important position for which he has been selected.

LT.-COL. W. S. DINNICK, whose resignation of the office of president of the Sterling Trust Corporation; president of the Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Co. and vice-president of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, was announced this week, is a young financier, who since he came to Canada from England, a comparatively few years ago, has made a name for himself as an unusually clever organizer. He has been the dynamic force behind several of the big money-raising campaigns staged in Toronto of recent years, having a genius for planning and carrying through undertakings of this kind. He was organizer and is now the commanding officer of the 109th Battalion, which has a record of sending over 5,000 men overseas. It is also due to Colonel Dinnick's organizing ability that the three companies, from the boards of which he is resigning, have reached their present position of strength and importance. He is severing his connection with them in order to be in a position to devote more time to various other interests, such as the Devonshire Hotel proposition, in which he has become engaged.

H. R. SILVER, who has been made a director of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, Halifax, has had a remarkably successful business career. A little more than twenty years ago he was purser in a coasting steamer running from Halifax to Yarmouth. Leaving that he entered the office of Pickford and Black, steamship agents, who looked ofter the coastal steamer when in this port. Soon Mr. Silver was making trips to the West Indies, and there he formed connections which became valuable when he started in business for himself as a fish exporter and West Indies importer. He had come to Halifax from Lunenburg, and he knew a good deal of the fish business. In this city and in the West Indies he gained a more extended knowledge of it, and also became acquainted with the sugar trade. He formed the Dominion Molasses Company, which he ran in addition to the company which bears his name. Everything he touched succeeded, except fishing rights on Nova Scotia rivers, which the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in one of its acts, practically took away from him and other wealthy men who loved the rod and gun. The House decreed that there should be no exclusive fishing rights in this province, and although Mr. Silver and a half a dozen others had spent many thousands of dollars in acquiring pools and equipping them, the rights were wiped out and no compensation allowed. But this was only a passing phase. Mr. Silver was uniformly successful in his business enterprises. Today he knows the sugar business, he is wealthy, only in middle age, and his appointment to the board of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company should greatly strengthen it. Mr. Silver should have had a place there long ago, and had he it is not unlikely that the company would have been better off to-day. His advice in buying will be eagerly sought by the co-directors and the management, and it is a rather safe prediction to say that H. R. Silver will make a success in Acadia Refinery as in other lines of activity, difficult as the proposition may be.

Current Opinion

THE O'CONNOR REPORT.

Ottawa *Journal-Press.*

Sir Robert Borden's prompt action in promoting an inquiry into the facts of the O'Connor report will meet with country-wide commendation. At a time when people are called upon to sacrifice everything for the war and skyward prices impose the maximum of hardship upon thousands of families, the country cannot be left in doubt any longer than is absolutely necessary in regard to the inferences that have naturally been drawn from Mr. O'Conner's findings. As we have before pointed out, if investigation shows the Cost of Living Commissioner's figures inaccurate, it will be a good thing for the company and a good thing for business generally, while, on the other hand an opposite finding will be a good thing for the country. Let the inquiry proceed without delay.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

Wall Street Journal.

When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed not merely a large basic income tax, but a surtax, and added to these a tax on excess profits, at least the British Parliament took care that there should be both incomes and profits to tax. Obviously prices cannot be fixed at discouraging or even non-remunerative figures if the Governm… at the same time is to raise reven… from production.

But Washington is at sixes and sevens over this matter. President Wilson and his Cabinet want prices fixed; and it does not materially help the taxing plans of Congress that the prices are to be reasonable, allowing presumably for maintenance, high cost of raw materials, and a fair return upon the capital invested. A fair return, in this sense of the word, does not mean excess profits. It means the profits of normal times, and those are already subject to the corporation tax, to say nothing of the income tax.

If Congress thinks it can raise vague and colossal sums, unscientifically estimated at anything from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, upon excess profits which are to be regulated out of existence, then there is established a situation even more chaotic than the prohibition proposals of the Senate would bring about. If prohibition is to denude the country in its imperious war needs to the tune of a fine of $300,000,000 for purchase of spirits at prices necessarily ten times the value of those spirits deprived of their beverage value; while the proposed excess profits tax is reduced to nominal proportions by price fixing, then how is the country to meet the war bill?

It is all very well to propose to meet these needlessly created deficits out of an exorbitant income tax, but it is necessary to leave income to tax. It will be noticed also that no one has indicated exactly what he means by "fixing prices." Unless there is a sliding scale, quickly adjustable to the shifting costs of manufacture, of raw materials and of wages, the experiment will inevitably fail. From the time of Justinian down, it has always failed when rigidly applied, and there is no reason to suppose that the war has abrogated simple arithmetic.

An excess profits tax is feasible, and a flexible price fixing measure is capable of administration for a time. But the two can not be had together.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

London *Advertiser.*

The masterly letter of Mr. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway board, on the proposed nationalization of railways in Canada, as it applies to the Grand Trunk, is a complete answer to those who propose nationalization.

The Grand Trunk is wholly British. It was the pioneer road in Canada. For many years the Grand Trunk was Canada, and without it the conduct of business would have been impossible. This was at a period in the history of this province, when its credit in England had been impaired by the borrowings under the municipal loan fund.

The municipal loan fund was a scheme of Sir Francis Hincks. He arranged to loan through the province to the various municipalities such sums as they might want for various municipal enterprises, including aids of railways. Many municipalities took advantage of the opportunity to borrow, and the building of town halls, aiding railways and many municipal schemes were stimulated. The province guaranteed the loans in England.

The schemes into which the municipalities entered did not turn out as expected. Many municipalities defaulted, and to save the credit of the country the Government of the province had to come to the rescue. The credit of Canadian municipalities was injured until a new generation of lenders had arisen in England.

Had the credit of the municipalities been pledged to build and operate the Grand Trunk and had that credit been indorsed by the provinces or Government of Canada, how many millions of pounds sterling would the municipalities or this province have paid, for all the benefits they received for nothing, at the hands of the British investors in the Grand Trunk?

Not only did Canada receive enormous benefits at no cost from the Grand Trunk, but it brought to Canada from England and Scotland, as employees, thousands of the best men and women, whose descendants fill many of the highest positions in the country. The old-time employees of the Grand Trunk and Great Western were splendid men; in fact, few positions require a better class of men than railway engineers.

Mr. Smithers hits the nail on the head when he says: "In other words, they suggest that the pioneer railway of Canada, which out of its own resources has rendered far more service to Canada than any other railway, should be the only railway to be treated in this unjust way, a way certainly unprecedented in the history of Canada."

CANADA'S JUBILEE.

London *Financier.*

During the fifty years that have passed there are parts of Canada—the North-West, for instance — that have emerged from a wilderness into thriving provinces, and it is not too much to say that Canada to-day is the most prosperous Dominion of the British Empire. Its population has grown to over 7¼ millions; from ocean to ocean it has been linked up by well-constructed transcontinental railways; swift, modern steamers are to be found on its navigable rivers and great lakes; the extension of commerce is proceeding apace, in spite of, or because of, the war; evidences of rapid growth in the industries and number of manufactories abound; the financial strength of the Canadian banking system is proving equal to all war emergencies, and, generally speaking, the beneficial results of Canadian confederation are everywhere apparent. There is, perhaps, no country in the world that is in a better position to take advantage of the changed condition of affairs after the war, and none likely to derive greater benefit, for its nearness to England will attract crowds of emigrants from these shores, who by their energies and enterprise will add greatly to the material development of the Dominion. To-day Canada can boast of a combined import and export trade of well over 2,000 million dollars a year, and, as this is practically double what it was in 1914, it is pretty safe to say that in the course of the next decade Canada's trade will amount to something like 10,000 million dollars per annum. That will indeed be something to boast about.

WHAT WOULD PEACE DO TO BUSINESS?

Some of the Many Economic Problems Which Arise in Considering the Post-War Developments.

Special to THE FINANCIAL POST by Agnes C. Laut.

Everyone must hope and pray that it is; but I confess I cannot see it. However, the State Department does; or perhaps I should say the State Department thinks it foresees the beginning of the end in the impending abdication of King Alphonso and King Charles. If the German Emperor were insincere in his insane egotism, that he has been appointed by God to overrule the world, or if the German people were insincere in their presumptuous belief that they are destined to conquer the world, I could believe that the spectacle of two more kings going on the scrap heap would have some slight reaction on the German mind; but the tragedy is—both the Emperor and his subjects are sincere in their frenzied vanity. They will not believe otherwise till the last vestige of a baleful hope has been beaten in the ground. No sane mind has been able to probe German psychology in this war. War has been declared. Ten million Americans of military age have been registered. A million will presently be drafted. Pershing is in France. So are his Mexican troopers. The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by almost a billion, and over a billion has been advanced to the Allies within three months. Eighty-seven German ships have been seized and put under the American flag. Half a billion has been apportioned to build more American ships and $600,000,000 have been set aside for an air fleet; and Germany smiles a fatuous smile and with the cock-sureness of the idiot, who is sure he is right, though the whole world be wrong—says—"Bluff." We shall have conquered before America is prepared."

The only thing about German psychology in this war which has proved sure is that the Teutonic mind will react exactly the opposite of what you expect; and though we do not see a sign of Germany coming to her senses, though Gerard scoffs at the idea of Germany stopping till she is beaten, she may surprise us again by running counter to all expectations.

And the State Department thinks that the internal disintegration of Spain and Austria will scare Germany into a sudden peace; but the German mind reacts diametrically opposite the line of your expectations; so there you are.

From the Market Standpoint.

At the same time, there is no denying that the market has had a peace panic this week. No one can predict what is going to happen an hour ahead. From dropping off two or three points because price-fixing was feared, the leading industrial and rail stocks have slumped from seven to thirteen points because if peace comes there may be no price-fixing what so ever. And the Food Bill Debate has resolved into a wrangle that is purposely being prolonged—talking against time—to see if peace won't come. The Food Bill in process of running the gauntlet of House and Senate has had tacked to it steel and coal and oil and copper and cotton and lumber, and finally to its utter undoing, the half-century fight of saloon *versus* anti-saloon. First, the prohibitionists got a rider in to prohibit the distillation of wines, beers and whiskeys. Then the anti-prohibitionists tacked on a little jocker that if we were to have "bone-dry" temperance, the Government should take over at cost all manufactured alcoholic spirits now in existence; and if you want to know how sincere the politicians have been with both sides, please contemplate just this one fact! While all sides are howling their heads off about "bone-dry prohibition," not a whisper is being uttered on the fact that *the import duties on foreign "drinkables" are not being raised one dime.* If the Food Bill passes as it stands now, the United States will be the dumping ground for all foreign "drinkables" that can be sold; and the politicians playing hobbs with both sides on the Food Bill know it and—grin. The Food Bill as it stands now is a piece of legislative trickery and effrontery.

Meanwhile, is peace impending?

I cannot answer that; for no one knows the workings of the German mind. War preparations are going ahead here and will go ahead just the same, for reasons so obvious they hardly need mention; but trade and industry for the past week have slackened and marked time. They have almost jarred.

Suppose peace drops out of the clouded sky—what? No one but the Kaiser can essay the role of prophet; but here are some facts.

What Peace Would Find.

Peace would find this country with the biggest reserve of gold ever known to any country—over three billions in bullion, one-third of the entire world's yellow metal supply—which is the reason war preparations have to go on here in pure self-defence. This country is now importing gold at twice the rate the world is producing gold. We are bringing in gold at the rate of $850,000,000 a year. The world produces only slightly over $400,000,000 a year.

That one fact means danger of invasion, certain high prices and perhaps, inflation—more gold than goods. When your barrel of flour equals a $5 gold piece, there is one price. When your barrel of flour does not double and your gold piece does, the equation is one barrel of flour equals $10—higher prices, twice as many wages to pay for the 198 pounds of flour, or 330 loaves of bread in the barrel of flour.

Another fact — crops! The midsummer crop report is just out. Of wheat we shall have over 678,000,000 bushels—all of which we need—if it escapes the bad weather, which still continues. Of corn, we shall have, perhaps three billion bushels if the late planting permits ripening before frost; which in some sections it cannot possibly do; for a colder June and July this country has never had. Of cotton, we are short owing to the negro exodus. Of oats and potatoes—average. Of stock forage, not so high as the rains should have yielded owing to the continual cold. The Board of Trade, Chicago, has put a limit price on both wheat and corn; but though flour has dropped, bread hasn't; and stock feeds have gone up a notch. In spite of a jubilant note in our crop report, I do not see permanent lower prices.

If the war should stop to-morrow, there would be just as many people in the world needing food till 1918 when the soldiers are back in industrial life. I am setting down not opinions, but facts. Draw inferences for yourself. Stock has not increased this year. It has decreased; and prices have gone up $15 to $20 a head.

There would, of course be a sudden stoppage in war factories if peace came; but nine out of ten of these factories were in other industries before the war; and they are desperately needed back in those industries. It is almost impossible to-day for builders, farmers, railroads, to purchase such equipment as bolts, machinery, wire, piping, steel girders, because the factories are selling their entire output to the war. There would be a jar of sudden readjustment; but there would be no stoppage of work. Wages are another matter.

Immigration and Emigration.

And it is in the labor field the most appalling uncertainty exists. Will people rush from war-harried Europe to the United States, or from the United States back to Europe? Russians and Germans, for instance. Steamship companies say they have more enquiries from foreigners to go back to Europe than to come from Europe to the United States. Yet immigrants are coming in just now at the rate of 100,000 a month—even Germans, passing themselves off as Swiss. Will men, who have been earning $10 a day in a munition factory drop back to $3 a day in a mere bolt factory? And if the bolt factory can't pay war wages when war stops, will there be strikes? Will the factory avoid strikes by shutting down altogether till new conditions shake down? And when the soldiers come back from the trenches will they revert to their old jobs, or will three years of out-door life have diverted them from city life to country? More than fifty million immigrants have poured into this country in half a century. Without them half the wheels in the United States could not go round. Crushing taxes may drive more and more to a land of freedom after the war; or a Europe that must be reconstructed politically and industrially, may draw them back to the home land. But whether they come or go, a France, a Belgium, a Poland, a Galicia that must be rebuilt will draw from American factories as great constructive supplies as war has drawn destructive supplies. We may expect a jar. This week's slump has shown that; but we need not expect a stop.

THE COMING DAY OF THE BANK MANAGERESS

The Field of Woman's Activities in Banking and Finance Will Widen With Conscription.

With their staffs already seriously depleted by the heavy quota sent to the front under the voluntary system, the Canadian banks are facing a rather serious problem with the prospect of conscription drawing on their forces to a still greater extent. Probably no branch of Canadian business activity has given a greater proportion of its employees to the khaki ranks than has banking. However, in view of the needs of the situation, THE POST learns from inquiries that the banks are prepared to endeavor to adjust themselves to the nation's requirements.

The enforcement of conscription will not only draw out many juniors in the larger centres, but it will also apply to a large number in more responsible positions. The latter class will include many branch managers in the smaller communities whose places will be filled with increasing difficulty. However, the situation has quite evidently already been discovered. This is the employment of girls and women to take up the work of those serving the flag. Further inroads upon the ranks of the male employees will undoubtedly be followed by increases in the number of female employees.

Inquiries have been made of head office officials of the banks as to the quality of service rendered by the girls who have taken up the service. It is learned that the results have been generally satisfactory. Girls of good education are prepared to take moderate salaries, and, generally speaking, do not demand advancement—particularly as to salary—so quickly as young men who see attractive opportunities in other fields. In some respects girls require more considerate handling, and taken altogether, do not turn out the volume of work, but on the other hand, as stated, they are usually more settled in their positions and do not expect advancement so rapidly.

The Bank Manageress.

No is it necessarily held by bank officials that the field of the girl employee is limited to the larger offices or minor positions. No doubt in most respects they are best adapted to fit into the routine of the big branches, but the bank manageress is more than a possibility of the future if conscription has the effect which may be expected of taking a large number of the branch managers. The superintendent of branches of one of the large Canadian banks makes the statement that he believes that many of the gentler sex could be efficiently trained to take charge of a branch. While they might not have the facility of acquiring business outside of the bank itself, he believes that many of them could handle the inside administration even more efficiently than the average young man. Then, too, the manageress would be more likely to consult with the head office than would the young manager, who is often inclined to develop his own responsibility beyond good judgment.

Consolidating Branches.

While the different banks would, no doubt, make an endeavor to keep their various branches open so long as possible, even in the face of heavier drain for military purposes, it is quite evident that if occasion demanded, a number of branches throughout the country could be closed through an arrangement by which the banking facilities of two or more branches could be consolidated in one community. One of the features of the Canadian banking system of questionable advantage is the large number of branches which have been established evidently for competetive purposes. There are many smaller towns and villages in which there are two or more branches where the public service could just as efficiently be rendered by one bank. Should the call for men, therefore, make it necessary, arrangements could, no doubt, be made by which some of these branches could be temporarily closed. In fact, some bank officials think such a move might result in permanently improved conditions in the banking field, believing that the present system not only means unnecessary overhead expense in the maintenance of premises and staffs, but that it also leads to competition for accounts, which, in many instances, results in unwarranted credit being extended by one branch manager to take an account from another branch so as to prevent another branch securing an account from him.

WHAT RAILROADS HAVE DONE

Daniel Willard Explains the War Accomplishments of the American Systems.

In an interview given out through the American Committee on Public Information, Daniel Willard, chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Council of National Defence, reviews what the big transportation companies had done to further the country's military preparations. The interview is given in part as follows:

"Beginning with April 6, business activity has been greater than ever before in America, I think. It was stimulated in many directions—by the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, materials for the building of cantonments, making of ammunition, etc. Then traffic was increased by the withdrawal of many of the Lake boats, and the roads had to assume that extra burden. Boats were also withdrawn from coast traffic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, and much of the bulk that has been going through the Panama Canal was turned over to the railroads. And the farmers planted 30% more land than a year ago, and called upon the railroads to move large quantities of agricultural implements, fertilizer, seed, etc."

Before America's entrance into the war, Mr. Willard said, there was serious railroad congestion, not because the railroads were broken down but because traffic had been extraordinarily heavy and there was no concerted move possible to get greater efficiency. One of the first steps of the War Board was to request the railroads to give preference to the movement of coal, particularly coal for the Government, and that the second preference should be given to ore. Means for identifying Government shipments were devised and orders were sent out by the railroads to send Government freight through to destination whether or not there were through rates and divisions prevailing. Ways were also planned to accelerate Allied shipments, after conferences with representatives of the Allied nations. And the roads were encouraged and urged to expedite the repair of cars and of locomotives and to load cars to their utmost capacity.

"The War Board pointed out to the roads," Mr. Willard said, "how various economies might be effected. They urged that more attention be given to the full loading of cars and the cutting down of all unnecessary delay in loading. Statistics showed that previously only 43% of the capacity of box cars had been utilized.

"Twenty-nine per cent. more bituminous coal was handled in April, 1917, than in the same month of 1916. The exact figures for eighty-five of the principal coal carrying roads show that in 1917 there were 659,000 cars handled, as compared to 508,000 in 1916, for an equal number of days."

Mr. Willard pointed out that if full allowance were made for the fact that last year there was a strike impending, and that in every year except the present there is customarily a falling off in shipments for April, May, and June, the percentage of increase is still exceedingly large. "Moreover," he said, "there are literally hundreds of new mines. On one road there have been more than 100 new mines opened during the last six months. It is necessary, of course, that these mines all be supplied with cars, and since most of them require only a car or two at a time, and are on separate spurs, a great deal of extra switching is necessary. That, of course, goes to make equipment less effective. Reports show that the coal car congestion has been greatly relieved. The grain situation has also been very greatly improved; there is no grain being held at any point because of a shortage of cars. And there is every indication that the railroads will be able to handle the entire crop of deciduous fruits satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to supply cars where needed by transfer of empty cars from one section to another, regardless of ownership. This makes it possible to bring into play a reserve capacity which has never been available before.

"The railroads have been urged to avoid the use of flat and of coal cars as far as possible. And box cars that were formerly being sent to the coast empty are now being sent full of coal."

Mr. Willard also pointed out that, working with the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Mr. Peabody is chairman, an agreement was made whereby all coal of like characteristics for shipment up the Lakes be pooled at the Lake ports so that the cars might be released. "It is hard to realize," he said, "unless one is a railroad coal man, what effect this has upon a car supply. It is probably no exaggeration to say that it is equivalent at least to the addition of ten or fifteen thousand cars to the available car equipment of the railroads. The War Board and the Coal Production Committee have also practically accomplished the same arrangement for tidewater pooling, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

BOOKS RECEIVED

MANUAL OF STATISTICS.

A handy and comprehensive volume of information in relation to the investment situation as viewed through the activities of the American and Canadian exchanges, is the Manual of Statistics by the Manual Statistics Company, of New York. In condensed form this volume gives general and statistical information regarding the principal railroad companies of the United States, Canada and Mexico, with details of their organization, mileage, capital stock, profits and earnings, also regarding manufacturing, street railways, electrical, gas, mining, land, coal, iron and steel, telegraph and telephone and miscellaneous corporations. The field covered is not so wide as that of some of the other manuals but in 910 pages there is given all the information ordinarily desired regarding the companies whose securities are quoted on the leading stock markets of this continent. In addition are given the high and low quotations of the past three years on the Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Montreal and Toronto exchanges. There is also statistical information regarding the cotton and mining markets, money rates and bank securities.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

To supply the need for expert information in relation to office management, "Office Organization and Management," by C. C. Parsons, has recently been published by La Salle Extension University, Chicago, as part of the material in its course on business administration. Mr. Parsons has for a number of years been a lecturer on subjects in relation to business administration and as an author he has previously made contributions of numerous articles upon the general subject covered by his present work. He has also made a study of modern office systems. He regards the successful organization of the present day as a complex affair. It is well to study what issues from the business caldron into which enters a diversity of ingredients as would have astonished the business man of an earlier generation.

That the author does not shrink from this complexity is shown by the list of chapter headings: Organization; Laying out the Office; Office Employees; Office Training; Rules and Regulations; Discipline; Methods of Payment; Promotions; Increasing Efficiency; Suggestions and Ideas; Esprit de Corps; Vacations; Encouragement of Savings; Making Employees Stockholders; Pension Systems; Welfare Work; Machinery of the Office; Records and Systems; Advertising Department Records; Sales Department Records; Credits and Collections; Records; Order Department Records; Purchasing Records; Store Records; Shipping Records; Cost Accounting Records; Mailing Department; Supervising Office Work; Office Manager.

All these subjects are treated in the broadly human, common-sense spirit of the man who has wrestled with the problems and mastered them in actual practice. Few business texts succeed as well in bringing the atmosphere of the world of business into the classroom. The office manager, he says, "must have had that experience which gains for him a comprehension of the possibilities and limitations of humankind; for he is to deal not with one class of employees, but with the succeeding grades from office boys, packers, and shippers, up to the highest executive."

DO WE MEAN BUSINESS?

Boston *Commercial.*

When President Wilson wanted a man to take charge of the Red Cross, he sent to New York for one of the ablest financiers in the country, who packed a small travelling bag, went to Washington, accepted the task, took a house and has settled down there for indefinite service without remuneration.

The Red Cross is not in politics.

When Congress authorized a shipping board, President Wilson appointed to its membership only three men who knew much about shipping, one, the head of a large shipping concern, another who was an experienced mariner, and a third who was an admiralty lawyer.

The remainder of the board had had little experience with shipping and one of them, the member from New Hampshire, said he knew all about ships because he had been seeing a ship on the coat-of-arms of his State all his life.

When it came to organization, the admiralty lawyer was slated for chairman because he was rightly situated geographically, coming from California, which had been very good to the administration in its attempt to succeed itself.

The shipping merchant resigned because he could not work with the admiralty lawyer, the latter, judging from his action since, being a man of one idea.

As a practical man, Gen. Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, was drafted from his position as highway constructor of the State of New Jersey and placed in charge, as he supposed, of the construction end.

Practical experience had convinced Gen. Goethals that the steel ship was best for our needs, while the admiralty lawyer held to wooden ships. Up to this time the question of authority has not been settled, the practical man and the theorist being at loggerheads and neither having the power to go ahead.

It is up to the President to break the deadlock, although the people of the United States have a very clear opinion which is the better man to follow; but the point is that the board has been in existence for five months and has not yet decided whether to build steel ships or wooden ships, and as a consequence no ships are being built.

GREENSHIELDS & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues

We shall be glad to furnish on request a list of well secured bond and stock investments, yielding from 5% to 7¼% for purchase outright or on our periodical payment plan.

17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

INVESTMENT BONDS

We issue periodically booklets and circulars descriptive of sound, high grade investment securities. We shall be pleased to mail these to you as issued, if you will send us your name and address.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited
MONTREAL

THE COLONIAL INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANY

Capital Authorized - $5,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up - - $2,453,995.83
Assets - - - - - - $3,527,985.91

HEAD OFFICE:
15 Richmond Street West
TORONTO, ONT.

Short-term Investments

BUY one of our 5% debentures, issued for any period up to 10 years, in sums of $100 and multiples thereof.

Interest Coupons are attached, payable half-yearly, payable to bearer.

These Debentures are fully guaranteed and are an express charge upon the entire assets and undertaking of the Company.

Write or phone for full information.

NEW ISSUE

$50,000

UNITED COUNTIES PRESCOTT & RUSSELL

(ONTARIO)

6% Coupon Bonds

Dated June 19th, 1917. Due June 19th, 1918-1937.

Assessed Value	*$16,542,000*
Debenture Debt	*98,000*
Municipal Assets	*140,000*

Full particulars on request.

Price: Rate to Yield 5.70%

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Securities
UNION BANK BUILDING, TORONTO
Transportation Building - Montreal
74 Broadway, New York
Established 1889

A. H. MARTENS & COMPANY

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Dealers in

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Write for list with full particulars.

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

61 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dime Bank Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Harris Trust Bldg
Chicago, Ill.

Business Founded in 1795

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

(Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada)

BANK NOTES, BONDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, CHEQUES AND OTHER MONETARY DOCUMENTS.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS
OTTAWA

Branches:
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON "PROFITS FROM SAVING"

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office 82 88 King St. E Toronto

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to The Post may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail.

This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp ...ply.

Col. MacLean was in Germany When War Broke Out

HOW he got out, what he saw, heard, learned and concluded, he tells in the August number of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE. Colonel MacLean knows Europe thoroughly. He knows high-up men in all the great political and commercial capitals of Europe—diplomats, bankers and great merchants. These men told him freely and plainly many startling things about Germany and her intentions.

In a contribution of truly sensational interest, abounding in most startling facts, Colonel MacLean points out "The Dangers Ahead." His aim is to arouse Canadians out of their unwarranted confidence and out of their content. You will find in this article by Colonel MacLean strange, even shocking revelations, and things hard to believe—and you ought to read "The Dangers Ahead" in order that you may help in their avoidment by Canada and her people.

MacLean's for August Is a Midsummer Number

The August MACLEAN'S is excellently balanced, as you will see from these contents:

CONTENTS

- The Dangers Ahead. By John Bayne MacLean.
- The Menace of Canadian Titles. By Joseph Martin, M.P.P.
- Rev. C. A. Eaton—A Canadian Who Speaks Out. By Beatrice Redpath.
- Frenzied Fiction for the Dog Days—(Done by the Dipperful). By Stephen Leacock.
- The Human Side of Conscription. By H. F. Gadsby.
- Winning the War in the Air. By Agnes C. Laut.
- A Circus Story. By L. B. Yates.
- Mam'selle Butterfly. By Arthur Beverly Baxter.
- The Captain of the Susan Drew. By Jack London.
- An Andy Doolin Yarn. By Hopkins Moorhouse.
- A Detective Story. By Robert E. Pinkerton.
- The Gun Brand. By Jas. B. Hendryx.
- Canada's First Woman Member.
- Economy in Preserving and Canning.
- Women and Their Work—A New Department. Review of Reviews—Regular Department.

YATES who writes the Circus Story, was born in Hamilton. He wrote those stories about Paragon Pete and The Singin' Kid in the Saturday Evening Post.

LEACOCK is excessively humorous in his Dog Days Sketch, in which he talks about summering and simmering.

MISS LAUT fancies that the war may be won by the birdmen, and if Uncle Sam produces 100,000 planes, she may be right.

GADSBY sits in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, and writes brilliantly always. His "Conscription" article is in order.

PINKERTON, who writes the detective story, "Old Twilight," knows how to write this class of story.

By the way, Lord Northcliffe has promised an article for the September MACLEAN'S.

You can see that MACLEAN'S for August is just the right type for August.

At All News-Dealers 15 Cents

NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

NEW LOAN IN NEW YORK IS EXPENSIVE

Figured That Money Will Cost Very Near Eight Per Cent.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Loan Will Have the Effect of Stabilizing Conditions in Canada, Giving Opportunities for Strengthening the Market.

After months of uncertainty, during which the question was frequently raised whether or not Canada would be able to borrow money in the United States, a loan has been arranged by the Government in New York. It is not, as was recently surmised might be the case, a loan from the American Government, similar to the advances made by the Treasury Department to the entente nations of Europe, but it is a transaction in which the Finance Minister has gone direct to the New York money market and made a bargain with the biggest financial interests of the United States.

It had been hoped, and not without some justification, that the needed funds would have been advanced to Canada by the American government. Canada's position, relative to the United States, differs merely in degree from that of the transatlantic allies. She is a belligerent, fighting in the common cause. She is an important customer of her big neighbor, buying at present millions of dollars worth of material required in the prosecution of the war. Yet, for reasons not made public, the comparatively small sum of money required to settle the balance of trade is not to be provided by the government of the United States, but by private parties who will demand a heavy price for the accommodation.

A High Price Asked.

It may possibly appear a finer thing for the Dominion of Canada to stand on its own credit in the transaction rather than lean on the credit of the United States but the price of independence in this particular is a heavy one. The underwriting syndicate, it was announced on Thursday, will offer the bonds at 98 and interest. Being two year fives, this will give a yield to the investor of slightly under 6.10%. But between the price paid by the investor and the sum realized by the Canadian government there is an amount representing, first, commission to the syndicate managers, and second, commission to the syndicate itself. Canadian bond dealers, interviewed by THE FINANCIAL POST, express the belief that these allowances will bring the cost of the money to the Canadian Government to nearly 8 per cent. It is a big price to pay, but under all the circumstances, it seems inevitable that such a figure should be reached.

Loan Announced.

The announcement of the loan came on Wednesday from J. P. Morgan & Co., who with Harris, Forbes & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co., are the syndicate managers. The statement issued was very brief and ran as follows:—

"We are authorized to state that the Dominion of Canada will shortly offer to American investors, upon approximately a 6 per cent. basis, $100,000,000 of its two-year notes; adopting this method of offsetting in part the trade balance in excess of $300,000,000 now existing against Canada and in favor of the United States. The comprehensive statement issued by Secretary McAdoo at Washington indicates clearly the attitude of the Federal Treasury in this matter."

The Treasury Statement.

The statement issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to which reference was made in the announcement, was as follows:—

"Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, called on me recently to ascertain if there would be any objection on the part of our Government to Canada's seeking a short-term credit of $100,000,000 in the American market.

"I stated to Sir Thomas that in view of the fact that the balance of trade between the United States and Canada was running strongly in favor of the United States, I realized that it was desirable for Canada to establish credits in our markets to meet these adverse balances. Therefore, there would be no objection on the part of this Government to the proposed offering, but that we should of course have to keep control over our own situation by determining each foreign offering on its own merits and with reference to the financial condition prevailing at the time.

"It is important that our commercial and financial relations with Canada shall be conserved in every reasonable way. The proposed transaction is intended for that purpose."

Third American Loan

The proposed loan is the third to be raised in the United States by the Dominion of Canada since the outbreak of the war. The first loan was for $45,000,000, consisting of $25,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes, which matured in August, 1916, and $20,000,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes, which become due on August 1 next. The Dominion Government it is stated has made preparations for meeting the maturity, irrespective of the new transaction. The second Canadian loan was for $75,000,000, and it was placed in April, 1916. It was in the form of 5 per cent. notes, $25,000,000 maturing in five years, $25,000,000 in ten years, and $25,000,000 in fifteen years.

The price at which the new loan will be offered to the public is higher than that of the earlier issues, none of which was sold on a basis higher than 5½ per cent.

Canadian Sentiment

Apart from some criticism of the high price paid for the money and the smallness of the issue compared with the extent of the adverse balance of trade, Canadian bond dealers are inclined to view the projected flotation with some measure of relief. While not entirely satisfied that it will mean any considerable delay in the announcement of a fourth domestic loan, they believe that the danger of an early appeal to Canadian investors has been averted. The fear had been growing that the Finance Minister would have to arrange a loan in September, which would of course have been prejudicial to the market. Now, it looks as if the undertaking might be held over until much nearer the end of the year, if not in fact until the new year. In the meantime, immediate pressure is relaxed and there should be a good opportunity to get outstanding issues cleared up and the market put in better shape for absorbing the new loan when it comes.

The outlook for developing business in the United States has not been improved by the new financing. Hitherto American prices for Canadians have ruled under domestic prices but with Canada two year notes selling at over 6%, the reverse is the case. All our municipals will have to be marked down considerably if they are to be offered with success across the line.

COUNTIES ARE ACTIVE.

Several Issues Have Been Made Recently by Ontario Counties.

The placing of bond issues, mostly put out for patriotic purposes, by Ontario Counties, has been a feature of the July bond business. These issues have been offered at various prices from 5½ to 6 per cent. and at these figures have been in good demand.

Halton County sold its issue of $74,000, 5 p.c., 20-year debentures on July 17, to Macdonald, Bullock & Co., at 93.57. There was very fair demand for this issue, tenders ranging in the following order:

Macdonald, Bullock & Co.	$69,242
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	69,235
A. E. Ames & Co.	69,221
A. H. Martens & Co.	69,017
Wood, Gundy & Co.	68,951
Canada Bond Corporation	68,839
MacNeill & Young	68,834
C. H. Burgess & Co.	68,605
Brent, Noxon & Co.	68,586
Dominion Securities	68,239
G. A. Stimson & Co.	68,131

The Carleton County issue of 20,000, 5½ p.c. bonds was sold to the Bank of Ottawa at par, and here again the bidding was quite brisk, as the following list indicates:

Bank of Ottawa	$20,000
A. E. Ames & Co.	19,520
Macdonald, Bullock & Co.	19,506
Canada Bond Corporation	19,504
G. A. Stimson & Co.	19,502
Wood, Gundy & Co.	19,456
Imperial Bank	19,456
A. H. Martens & Co.	19,427
Brent, Noxon & Co.	19,411
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	19,391
MacNeill & Young	19,354
C. H. Burgess & Co.	19,328
R. C. Matthews & Co.	19,250

Bidding for Essex County's issue of 60,000, 5½ p.m., 10-instalment bonds was not so active, probably because only a few bond houses were advised of the sale, but notwithstanding a very good price was secured. The successful tenderers were MacNeill & Young, who offered 98.25. The list of bids was as follows:

MacNeill & Young	98.25
C. H. Burgess & Co.	98.19
Dominion Securities	98.14
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.08
Brent, Noxon & Co.	97.68

Features of the Week

A small but fairly steady volume of business is passing through the offices of the bond dealers at present and conditions generally are noticeably better than they were a month ago. At the prices prevailing in the market it seems possible to dispose of a good deal of the current offerings. The United States market for Canadian bonds continues listless and it is doubtful whether it will be improved to any marked extent by the new Dominion loan in New York. The yield on the latter is so high that it is not to be expected that municipals will sell without heavy price concessions. Where the loan will be of advantage will be in Canada. Here pressure will be temporarily relaxed, enabling readjustments between municipalities and their bankers. New offerings by Canadian municipalities, which have been quite numerous during July, now show signs of slackening off and August will doubtless prove a very quiet month in this particular department of the bond business.

PRIVATE DEALS.

Three Ontario Towns Place Issues Direct With Bond Houses.

Several private purchases of municipals have been put through during the past week or two.

The Town of Merrickville has placed with Brent, Noxon & Co., an issue of $27,000, 6 p.c., 18-instalment debentures.

The Town of Eastview has sold to Mulholland, Bird & Graham two issues, the first consisting of $12,000, 5½ p.c., 20-instalment bonds, and the second $2,000, 5¼ 5-instalment bonds.

The Town of Orillia placed with A. H. Martens & C., an issue of $53,000, 6 p.c., 20-instalment bonds, of which $35,000 carried the guarantee of the County of Simcoe.

HALIFAX BONDS.

Another Offer Was Submitted, But It Has Been Refused.

It was reported last week that an offer had been made to the City of Halifax by the Canada Bond Corporation for the issue of $199,500 bonds for which the city was unable to secure a satisfactory price recently. Details of the offer appearing in the daily press are characterized by the Corporation as inaccurate and it was further stated to THE POST that negotiations have now been discontinued. The city will borrow the needed money from the Royal Bank, as previously arranged.

A COLLEGE ISSUE.

Manitoba Institution will sell $100,000 of Mortgage Bonds.

The Board of Trustees of Brandon College, Brandon, Man., are making a bond issue to consolidate the floating indebtedness of the institution. The issue consists of $100,000, 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, secured by a trust mortgage to the Standard Trusts Company. The mortgage covers the Brandon College property in Brandon and also properties in Brandon, Winnipeg and Fort William, as well as farm properties in Manitoba, the whole being worth over $200,000. The bonds mature June 1, 1937, and to ensure the prompt payment of interest, the college has assigned income from the endownment fund for the purpose. The bonds will be offered to friends and supporters of the college.

THE NEXT U. S. LOAN.

Suggestions Are Already Being Made to Speed Up Its Sale.

Chairman Vanderlip's report contains many suggestions.

Some idea of the tremendous task involved in calling the attention of the people of New York and adjacent States to the necessity of buying Liberty Loan bonds during the recent campaign may be gained from a detailed report of their stewardship issued the other day by Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the Loan Committee, and Guy Emmerson, its secretary.

The report, in a 45 page booklet, gives in detail the methods employed as well as the names of the men and women whose services were given to the committee. The report of each sub-committee is appended, as well as a comparison with the advertising used in this campaign and that in the campaign of Jay Cooke, the financier of the civil war.

Details of how information and news of the loan's progress were given to the newspapers form an interesting chapter. Among the recommendations for the floating of the next loan which are included in the general report are that a clearing house to serve as an information bureau be established; that the facilities of the postoffice be used to reach rural sections of the country; that complete frankness be observed in regard to publication of the progress of the loan, and that publicity headquarters be immediately opened through the employment of half a dozen competent people, to form the nucleus for the larger committee which would gradually be developed and increased as the next campaign opens.

R.C.Matthews&Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

City of St. Catharines GOLD BONDS

To Yield 5¾%

Particulars on Application.

R. A. DALY & CO.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
TORONTO

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$30,000.00

City of Rossland, B.C.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, August 14th, 1917, for $30,000.00 City of Rossland, British Columbia, School Debentures. Debentures will be for 20 years, bearing 6% interest. Principal payable at end of term. Interest coupons will be attached. Denominations $500.00. Interest payable half-yearly, March 1st and September 1st. Principal and interest payable Bank of British North America, Rossland, B.C.; Toronto, Ont.; New York, U.S.A., and London, England. Debentures bear interest from March 1st, 1917. Issue will bear Certificate of Provincial Municipal Inspector of British Columbia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. A. McLEOD, City Clerk.

City of Chatham

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

SEALED TENDERS, marked Tenders for Debentures, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. of 31st inst., for $60,000 of Public School Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and bearing date August 1st, 1917, and running for 20 years from the First day of August, 1917.

These debentures will be payable when due on presentation at the Standard Bank here. Debentures will be issued in lump sums, or with Coupons, to suit purchaser, and redeemable in equal annual payments.

Tenders to state lump sum (not including accrued interest). The purchase money to be deposited in the Standard Bank, here, at which place the debentures will be delivered. A copy of the By-laws of the Council will be forwarded to the successful competitor.

Debenture forms to be furnished and paid for by the purchaser.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

R. G. FLEMING, City Treasurer.
Chatham, Ont., July 21st, 1917.

One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

5% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve	685,902.02
Assets	7,426,971.18

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

WINNIPEG TORONTO
VICTORIA REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT

For the past six months, the sale of war saving certificates in Canada has averaged $1,500,000 a month, making a grand total of nine million dollars which has been made available for war purposes through the small investments. The number of certificates sold is over 130,000.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding 5½% to 6%

Correspondence Solicited

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER

160 St. James Street Montreal

Telephones: Main 1260 and 1261

SOLICITORS

MONTREAL

P.O. Box 856. Cables—"Nahac, Montreal." Tel. M. 1250, 1251. Codes—Liebers—West. Union.

C. H. CAHAN, K. C.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
Transportation Building, St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

TORONTO

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSEL

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building,
Toronto
Cable Address: Blakes, Toronto.
General Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, National Trust Company, Limited, etc.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Baldwin, Dow & Bowman,
Jackson Block

TORONTO

Rutherford Williamson & Co., 86 Adelaide Street, East

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

MONTREAL

W. J. Francis & Co. - 260 St. James St.

The Mercantile Agency

R. G. DUN & CO.

Consult us before extending credit or if customers are delinquent.

Canadian Offices:

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.

Address enquiries to

R. G. DUN & CO.

Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto, Can.

6% Bonds Suitable for Trust Funds or for Permanent Investment

Beausoleil

Limited

Dealers in Bonds

263 St. James St., Montreal

Correspondence Solicited

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street, - Toronto

Established 1855

President: W. G. Gooderham.
First Vice-President: W. D. Matthews.
Second Vice-President: G. W. Monk.
Joint General Managers: R. S. Hudson, John Massey
Superintendent of Branches and Secretary: George H. Smith

Paid-up Capital............$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned)... 5,000,000.00
Investments 32,264,782.81

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

HOW ONTARIO TOWN SOLD ITS BONDS LOCALLY

Mayor of Ingersoll Tells of Successful Sale of $91,000 Debentures.

DIRECT CANVAS WAS MADE

Mayor, Two Councillors and Town Clerk Constituted Themselves Bond Salesmen and Soon Got the Money.

A few weeks ago, the FINANCIAL POST referred to a successful local sale of bonds conducted by the Town of Ingersoll, Ontario. Deeming that the experience of Ingersoll might be of value to other municipalities, the POST invited Mayor Buchanan to explain the methods employed in selling the bonds locally, and to this request the Mayor has kindly acceded. His account of the campaign is as follows:

"Your letter reached me, and I am pleased to give you a short account of how we did the business in selling our debentures locally.

"We put $91,000 worth of debentures on the market. These debentures were arranged in the first place to sell to brokers, and were on the equal annual instalment plan, the town raising $6,313 every year for twenty years to pay off the $75,000 issue, and a proportionate amount every year to pay off the $16,000 issue.

"We first advertised in the local papers that we would sell debentures locally, bearing interest at 5½ per cent. We found little or no response. Then the clerk, two other councillors and myself decided to make ourselves bond salesmen, and we gave up one week of our time and went among the citizens, showing them the excellent investment it was. We learned just what can be done when one tries, because at the end of the week we had disposed of the entire issue of $91,000 at par.

"This proved three things to my mind: (1) That Ingersoll is one of the most prosperous towns in the Province of Ontario, and had lots of money to invest in her own securities (2) That Ingersoll's citizens have faith in their own community and (3) that when the market is dull for debenture selling, the only method for the council of any municipality to adopt, is to to hustle and go out with determination and sell the bonds at par in their own district.

"We may say that because of selling the debentures locally, we returned to the coupons, making one debenture fall due first year, another the second year, etc., up to twenty years, paying the interest on all of them yearly.

"When you consider that municipal securities were selling at a very low rate at the time we put our debentures on, it surely must appeal to you that Ingersoll's effort was worth while."

TAX ARREARS

Victoria Considering the Question of Charging Interest.

Whether tax delinquents are to be allowed to pay up their overdue general and local improvement taxes without interest is a question up for consideration in Victoria, B.C. The question has come up through the request of Col. E. G. Prior, who says he is prepared to give his cheque for $1,008.32 in payment of his overdue general and improvement taxes for 1914 and 1915, provided no interest is required. These taxes were incurred by persons to whom Col. Prior had sold the property and who only paid a part of the purchase price.

"If you are to forego the interest, I will send my cheque to the city hall, otherwise the taxes can stand and the land be sold by you," adds Col. Prior.

This proposal is to be considered with the general question of delinquent taxes. It is considered of importance as it is said many persons might be willing to pay up their back taxes if they were charged no interest.

A SPECIAL FUND

Suggestions is Made in Edmonton That Reserve Should Be Built Up.

One means suggested by the Edmonton city council, according to the Bulletin of that city, to avoid civic bankruptcy, is to levy a special tax to provide a reserve fund, which would stand as a guarantee for the payment of loans made against tax arrears, in the event that the arrears cannot be collected in time to pay the loans.

"Obviously," to quote the Bulletin, "this tax would have to come out of the pocket of the man who pays his taxes. On the face of it, the proposal will not look good to him that he should have to supply both the cash to keep the civic machinery going and money to pay the loans secured against arrears on other people's property. But the difficulty is to find how the end can be accomplished by less objectionable means. The recent tax sale did not bring in much money. It brought far more evidence that it is impossible to collect any large proportion of the arrears of taxes while the Moratorium Act stands as at present. The question of how we are going to pay the loans already obtained against arrears is thereby thrust into the foreground. And it may be supposed that our chance of borrowing any more is not good unless we have something more to offer as security than arrears which cannot be collected until some indefinite time in the future. One obvious necessity is to get the Moratorium Act amended, so that only property of soldiers on active service shall be exempt from sale. And even with that change the results of the recent sale do not indicate any rosy prospect that under present conditions we would be able to realize enough of the outstanding five millions of arrears to meet the obligations. Could not the proposed extra levy be handled as a loan from the taxpayer, to be credited back to him when the arrears are collected some time in the future and the loans paid off?"

IMPORTANT RULING.

Montreal Stock Exchange Lays Down a Rule re Third Loan Bonds.

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange were notified last week that on and after Friday, July 20, scrip certificates for the Dominion war loan bonds of 1937 maturity would not be considered good delivery when the last installment was paid outside of Montreal, "unless the Department of Finance has agreed to deliver the bonds in Montreal."

Reasons for the ruling grew out of certain difficulties that arise when it comes time to exchange the scrip certificates for the definitive bonds, which will be early next month. The definitive bonds are sent from Ottawa to the bank at which the last installment was paid. If a scrip certificate should be sold in the interval, say, by an investor in Vancouver to an investor in Montreal, it is necessary for the latter to send the certificate all the way to Vancouver bank to be exchanged for the definitive bond. This entails some trouble and delay, hence the ruling of the exchange. So far as is known the Finance Department has not taken any steps to have the definitive bonds in such cases delivered at Montreal. The exchange ruling simplifies things for purchasers of scrip certificates here, but it imposes difficulties on firms which have selling orders for outside points.

At a meeting of the finance committee of the St. John, N.B., School Board on July 19, the offer of the Eastern Securities Company for the purchase of an issue of $20,000 bonds at 94.50 was accepted.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

July 31, Chatham, Ont.—$60,000 Public School debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum bearing date August 1, and running for 20 years from August 1. R. G. Fleming, City Treasurer, Chatham, Ont. (See advertisement, page 12).

Aug. 14, City of Rossland, B.C.—$30,000 City of Rossland, B.C., School debentures for 20 years, 6 per cent. interest, principal payable at end of term. Denominations, $500. Interest payable half-yearly, March 1st and September 1st. J. A. McLeod, City Clerk, Rossland, B.C.

BY-LAWS PASSED.

July 16, Oshawa, Ont.—$38,000 for construction of a filtration plant.

July 16, Brockville, Ont.—$28,000 for granting aid to various patriotic objects and authorizing the issuing of debentures to provide for same. Passed by the Town Council.

July 17, St. John County, N.B.—$4,500 for Lancaster sewerage extension authorized by the Council.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

Aug. 18, St. Marys.—$5,000 for a bonus to the Thames Quarry Co. by the town.

Aug. 10, Windsor.—$50,000. It is proposed to expend $33,000 on the isolation hospital and $17,000 on the municipal garage.

DEBENTURE NOTES.

Winnipeg, Man.—At a meeting of the Winnipeg School Board held recently a motion was passed to the effect that the board will borrow $100,000 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce to provide funds for capital expenditure during the ensuing year. J. A. McPerchar, chairman of the finance committee, stated that the board still had unsold debentures amounting to more than the proposed loan, but that the present condition of the money market was not favorable for the sale of municipal bonds. While the by-law authorized the borrowing of $100,000 only about half of that amount would be used and interest will be paid only on the money borrowed. The rate of interest will be five and one-half per cent. The bonds now in possession of the board will be sold when the money market improves and the money realized will be used in paying for the loan.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the local government board from July 9th to July 13th, 1917.

School Districts.—Strawberry, $2,000; Butterton, $1,600; Bapaume, $1,800; Process, $2,000; Windsor, $1,800; Allan Hills, $1,800; *Salt Lake, $1,600; *Colmer, $2,000; *Shaunavon, $15,000; Dowandville, $2,100.

*Being sold by the local government board.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Narrow Lake, $6,500; Lynne, $5,600; Doyton, $8,000; Bromhead South, $9,600; Fielding, $4,800; Bresaylor, $10,500; Vanguard East, $10,200; Rockhaven, $2,000; Kenaston, $7,000; Coleville, $1,000; Eddy, $5,500; North Brock, $8,700; Meadowdale, $10,000.

Village.—Herschel, $1,500.

BOND SALES.

$1,000 Can. Converters at 83; $4,000 Dom. Iron at 87 to 86½; $10,000 Montreal Power at 87¼; $4,200 Montreal Trams. Debs. at 73; $2,000 Ogilvie Flour at 102¾; $1,000 Price Bros. at 83; $2,000 Quebec Ry. at 55 to 52; $200 Rio at 80; $7,000 Sherbrooke Ry. at 75; $1,700 Wayagamack at 84 to 83½; $19,300 Winnipeg Elec. at 95 to 94⅞; $51,800 War Loan (1925) at 98 to 97½; $55,800 War Loan (1931) at 96 to 95; $304,300 War Loan (1937) at 95¼ to 94⅞.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place and Purpose	Purchaser	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
July	13—Luce, S.D., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	......	......	$1,000	.....	....
"	13—Prussia, S.D., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	......	......	12,500	.....	....
"	13—Tessier, S.D., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	......	......	7,500	.....	....
"	13—Novar, S.D., Sask.	Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg	......	......	6,500	.....	....
"	13—Diamond Coulee, S.D., Sask.	Can. Landed & Nat. Invest. Co., Winnipeg	......	......	1,800	.....	....
"	13—St. Boswells, R.T., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins	8,800	.....	....
"	13—Ernfold, R.T., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	15,200	.....	....
"	13—City View, R.T., Sask.	Regina Public School Sinking Fund	7%	15-ins.	3,000	.....	....
"	13—Radville, R.T., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	8,000	.....	....
"	13—Pinto Creek, R.T., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	18,000	.....	....
"	13—Bothwell, R.T., Sask.	Goldman & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	5,800	.....	....
"	13—Ettington, R.T., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	7%	15ins.	7,500	.....	....
"	13—Druid, R.T., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	7%	15-ins.	7,900	.....	....
"	13—Arlington, R.T., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	11,500	.....	....
"	7—Toronto Township	MacNeill & Young	5½%	20-yr.	15,000	97.34	....
"	16—Petrolea	Canada Bond	6%	20-ins.	15,000	99.00	....
"	12—Lindsay	W. A. Mackenzie	6%	20-ins.	60,000	99.535	....
"	6—St. Catharines	Canada Bond	5-5½%	Var.	291,649	95.822	....
"	16—New Toronto	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5½%	10-yr.	15,000	94.	....
"	16—New Toronto, Ont.	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5½%	20-yr.	25,000	94.	....
"	16—Mimico, Ont.	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5%	30-yr.	97,000	94.	....
"	14—Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.	A. E. Ames & Co.	6%	10-ins	25,000	96.829	....
"	14—Prescott and Russell County	A. E. Ames & Co.	6%	20-ins.	50,000	101.09	....
"	20—Burlington, Ont.	A. E. Ames & Co.	6%	30-ins.	45,000	98.78	....
"	14—La Salle, P.Q.	J. A. Davis & Co.	6%	25-yr.	50,000	93.73	....
"	12—Kitchener, Ont.	Mulholland, Bird & Graham	6%	5-yr.	20,000	99.52	....
"	12—Kitchener, Ont.	Mulholland, Bird & Graham	6%	3-yr.	7,000	99.52	....
"	18—Lambton County	G. A. Stimson & Co.	5½%	4-ins.	54,000	99.01	....
"	24—Preston, Ont.	G. A. Stimson & Co.	5½%	10-ins.	33,100	.....	....
"	6—Virden, Man.	Brent, Noxon & Co.	6%	25-ins.	7,000	.....	....
"	7—Barton Township	Brent, Noxon & Co.	5%	20-yr.	27,000	.....	....
"	7—Barton Township	Brent, Noxon & Co.	5%	30-yr.	12,000	.....	....
"	14—Carleton County	Bank of Ottawa	5½%	......	20,000	100.	....
"	17—Halton County	Macdonald, Bullock & Co.	5%	20-yr.	74,000	93.57	....
"	20—Essex County	MacNeill & Young	5½%	10-ins.	60,000	98.25	....
"	20—Eastview, Ont.	Mulholland, Bird & Graham	5½%	20-ins.	12,000	.....	....
"	20—Eastview, Ont.	Mulholland, Bird & Graham	5½%	5-ins.	2,000	.....	....
"	19—St. John, N.B., School Board	Eastern Securities Company	......	......	20,000	94.50	....
"	23—Orillia, Ont.	A. H. Martens & Co.	6%	20-ins	53,000	.....	....
"	23—Merrickville, Ont.	Brent, Noxon & Co.	6%	18-ins.	27,000	.....	....

Credit-Canada, Limiteé

Government, Municipal and School Bonds

President. Hon. H. B. Rainville
Managers { E. A. Ouimet
F. Saint-Pierre

179 St. James Street, - Montreal, Canada

J. P. BICKELL & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Toronto Standard Stock Exchange

STANDARD BANK BLDG., TORONTO, CAN.

We Maintain Statistical Department.
Send Us Your Enquiries.

THORNTON DAVIDSON & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Orders Executed On All Markets

Rooms 420-421-422 Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec.

H. O'HARA & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

Province of Alberta

(Guaranteeing the Canadian Northern Western Railway Co.)

4½% Registered Stock Due 22 October, 1943

Interest Payable Semi-annually, by Cheque, May and November

Denominations—Multiples of £1

PRICE—RATE TO YIELD 6%

NEW YORK
TORONTO
LONDON

Aemilius Jarvis & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
JARVIS BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

Self-Protection *for* Bank Managers

THE Bank Manager in a town, village or city has as his most profitable customers, merchants and manufacturers, many of whom are borrowers, and whose accounts, therefore, must be watched with care. The average bank manager feels himself again and again in need of more knowledge about the business of his debtors. Where can he get it?

He can get a world of desirable knowledge about the business of many of his customers from these five business papers:

The Canadian Grocer (Weekly) - $3.00
Hardware and Metal (Weekly) - $3.00
Dry Goods Review (Monthly) - $2.00
Men's Wear Review (Monthly) - $1.00
Canadian Machinery (Weekly) - $3.00

THESE papers should be on file in every bank manager's office. They ought to be "tasted" as often as they appear. Thus the bank manager can keep himself in much greater sympathy with his customers and can become a better guardian of the bank's and his customers' affairs.

The cost of $12.00 per annum is a small sum to pay for so vast an amount of dependable special knowledge pertaining to Canada. Authorize us to send you these five publications regularly.

The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited

143-153 UNIVERSITY AVENUE - TORONTO

POLICIES PROVIDING
Guaranteed Annuities, Payable Monthly

A policy that secures to the beneficiary a definite income payable in monthly instalments throughout life is the ideal life assurance contract. Such an income is guaranteed for twenty years under Mutual-Life-of-Canada contracts issued on the Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment plans. The income will be increased by an interest dividend during the twenty years of guaranteed payments. Write for our booklet—"Policies Providing Guaranteed Annuities Payable Monthly." Full particulars of any desired plan may be secured by giving age of the prospective beneficiary as well as your own.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO ONTARIO
ASSURANCES, $109,645,581 ASSETS, $29,361,963 SURPLUS, $4,595,151

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year reaffirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

THE
Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes A Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.

Benefits are payable to the Beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies issued from $500 to $5,000. For further information and literature, apply to

Total Benefits Paid 42 Million Dollars

FRED J. DARCH, S.S., E. G. STEVENSON, S.C.CR., Temple Building,
TORONTO.

Is There a Plot Against Flavelle?

This was one of the questions considered by The Financial Post in last week's issue in dealing with the common-sense facts of the war-time business of the William Davies Company—and other packing concerns. Actual figures show that the newspapers have, as usual, juggled the facts so as to meet the popular appetite for condemnation of "big business" without considering that high prices are not unnecessarily fair prices. The manner of this attack on the head of the Imperial Munitions Board is sinister in the extreme.

At last the truth about Baptie

Portions of the report of the Mesopotamia inquiry — evidently suppressed in Canada—contain strong condemnation of the medical authority who was used to apply the whitewash brush after the investigation of Dr. Bruce. Why does this come to light for the first time at this late date? What has become of the second report of Dr. Bruce? The people look in vain to those who should answer.

Our National Finances

A problem of many phases. Business awaits the report of Mr. White as to his negotiations for a loan in the United States. It is important at this time that every step should be taken to husband and increase our cash resources so that available funds may be used to the best advantage in relation to agricultural and manufacturing production.

The Consequences of Fixed Prices

Agnes C. Laut, in her special article, deals with the difficulties and effects of establishing artificial market values. Some illustrations from what has already transpired in the United States.

Only a few of the special features

which The Financial Post is giving to investors and business men are here mentioned. There are many others. Send for a copy, read and be convinced of the service The Post is rendering to the people who have most at stake in this country. Keep in touch with the stock situation and the bond situation through our thorough service which embraces all important developments and much exclusive news.

THE FINANCIAL POST
The Canadian Newspaper For Investors.
Send for free sample copy to the publishers or sign and mail attached coupon.

– –

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA,
143-153 University Ave., Toronto.
Date..................................1917
Please enter me as a regular subscriber, commencing at once. If I am satisfied with paper I will remit $3.00 to pay for my subscription on receipt of bill.

NAME..

ADDRESS..

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

HABITS OF SAVING ARE CONTRASTED

Canadians and Americans Are Great Buyers of Life Insurance.

BRITISH PREFER STOCKS

French Invest Largely in Bonds, While Germans go in for Savings Accounts—Insurance Best Understood in America.

The recent publication of figures showing the amount of money distributed by life insurance companies in the United States and Canada during 1916, has prompted a writer in The Financial World of New York, to contrast the American and Canadian habit of saving by investing largely in life insurance, with the habits of European countries in saving in other ways.

Methods of saving money, like other human activities, says this writer, are governed by custom, training and opportunity. Moreover, custom may and, in fact, often does become so weighty an influence that whole nations are influenced thereby. Thus the French are noted all over the world as buyers of bonds. It is unfortunate that no statistics are available to show just how much money the average Frenchman has invested in this form of security, but the total for the whole of France is undoubtedly enormous. At any rate, the Frenchman's confidence in bonds is so great that very little money is kept in the French savings banks, and, more surprising still, almost none at all is spent for insurance. In fact, the life insurance in force in France averages less than $20 per capita, as compared to about $300 per capita in the United States.

English Buy Stocks.

The English love stock. Rich or poor, they buy all forms from the worst to the best, and there can be little doubt that the often deprecated American tendency to place funds in utterly worthless promotion schemes is only a mild reflection of the English tendency to gamble in all sorts of speculative foreign and colonial shares. Still, the British have prospered. Along with much bad stock, they have purchased so much good stock that their holdings in foreign corporations has had a tremendous influence in assisting their commercial activities, and has provided a vast reservoir of wealth on which they have been able to draw freely for funds for the conduct of the present war.

Modern Germany, like the United States, has been largely engaged in internal development. Therefore, it is not strange that her method of investing savings shows less definiteness than is observed in either England or France. However, a glance at the records of the German savings banks for the years prior to the war reveals the fact that they are relatively large and leaves the impression that these institutions are very popular. In fact, one is inclined to wonder if the tendency toward leaving funds in these institutions for long periods is not developing. This is not to be regarded as differing essentially from the French system, for it really is nothing more than the substitution of institutional ownership for the personal ownership common in France, bonds being in both cases the investment securities dealt with. The French system probably gives the individual owner a slightly higher rate of interest. The German system distributes the risk a little better.

Americans Buy Insurance.

Closely allied to this system is the American system of saving through the purchase of insurance, for, aside from the individual matter of protecting dependents, standard insurance is nothing in the world but a form or method of saving money. The American public is often told that Americans do not save money like their European cousins. If this is intended to mean that Americans do not buy bonds for their personal accounts as the Frenchmen do, or that their investments in stocks are less than the investments of the English, or that they do not keep as much money in the savings banks as the Germans do, this is correct. But this only means that the American habit in investing his savings is different, for where the Frenchman who has a little money to invest will go to his banker for another bond, the American will either go to his insurance agent for a little more insurance or to his local banker for another small farm mortgage. The insurance companies of America are very familiar to almost everyone. They have dealt honestly with the public, and in return they have secured the confidence of the public, as the forty odd millions of policies now in force amply testify. Farm improvement has also provided a ready use for large sums of money, and the steady advance in farm values since shortly after the Civil War has led many to place their entire surplus in real estate and in real estate loans.

Not Careful Savers.

This leads some people to assert that Americans do not save their money as carefully as the French, the English or the Germans. However, the fact that though the United States, as a nation, is less than one hundred and fifty years old and, though none of those who have come to this country brought much of anything with them, its wealth is now practically as great as that of Germany, France and England combined, leaves much to be explained by those who are pessimistic in regard to American ideas of handling money.

On the other hand, it is true, as often asserted, that Americans lose much in bad investments. It is also true that the time has come when more men should place their savings, or at least a large part of them, in bonds. But the average American, like men of all other nations, buys what he thinks he knows and understands. He thinks he knows a great deal about insurance and he knows that he is well informed in regard to real estate values—which means nothing more than that he is familiar with these forms of investments, and that neither he nor his neighbors have lost money in them. Moreover, he will continue to save his money and to invest it as he does now, till the bond houses get at him directly and personally through his local banker, for instance, and familiarize him with those forms of investment, about which he knows and cares nothing now.

WILL BE MUTUALIZED.

Plan Made to Give Control of Equitable Life to Policyholders.

A plan to retire the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, control of which was bought by General T. Coleman du Pont in 1915 from J. Pierpont Morgan, and places the control in the hands of policyholders is announced by the board of directors. In order to consummate the mutualization plan, General du Pont, who paid $4,394,540 ($4,800,00 with interest to date) for the stock, offers his holding to the stockholders for $2,799,900. His holdings aggregate 564 of the 1,000 shares. Nor will Gen. du Pont receive cash payment. Payment will be made in semi-annual instalments over a period of 20 years by deducting his instalments from the semi-annual interest payments to the society on $20,500,000 which it holds on the Equitable office building, of which Gen. du Pont is the chief owner.

MERGER SUGGESTED.

Friendly Societies Might Come Together for Greater Strength.

A movement is on foot to form a general merger of the various fraternal and benevolent societies of the Province of Ontario, to issue new certificates to members at a definite value, and then, thus combined, to approach the Government and ask for control over the new organization, similar to the control exercised by the Board of Workmen's Compensation.

A meeting was held in Toronto this week of representatives of a number of fraternal and benevolent societies in view of the discoveries made recently as the result of an investigation by special actuaries employed by several of the societies concerned.

In every case the result of the investigation has been to find that the state of the societies disclosed a very large deficiency on mortuary funds, sick benefit funds and other branches. A serious feature of the situation is that, largely owing to war conditions, the societies are not receiving new members to any extent, and lapses are abnormally high.

The actuaries in each case recommend a substantial increase on dues for mortuary funds. It is found that in many cases members of many years' standing are unable to meet the increased dues and have to quit.

It is believed by the representatives of the societies who have studied the matter that the only solution is to effect an amalgamation of all the societies, procure actuarial reports putting a definite value on the certificates of all the members at the date of the amalgamation, and then make united application to the Government for control. It is suggested that in this way a new department will be set up similar to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

It was arranged at the meeting that another meeting should be convened about the end of September to draw up a report to be presented to all camps and lodges in the district for their consideration. It is felt that Government control will be an inducement for the various societies to enter the merger.

UNITED STATES WILL INSURE ITS SOLDIERS

Plans for Comprehensive Insurance System Being Rapidly Completed.

WILL COVER A WIDE FIELD

Not Only Will Lives Be Protected But System of Re-habilitation and Re-education Will be Inaugurated.

A special report issued this week by the United Treasury Department indicates that considerable progress is being made in connection with the development of a plan for insuring and indemnifying officers and enlisted men of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States against war risks. Following a conference held on July 2 with representatives of insurance companies of the country and of various Government departments and agencies interested in this problem, Secretary McAdoo discussed the situation with Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense; Judge Julian W. Mack, chairman of the section on compensation for enlisted men and their dependents of that committee; Assistant Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce; Captain S. H. Wolfe, of the War Department, and Major Henry Leonard, of the Navy Department.

The Treasury announcement runs as follows:—

"The whole proposition is based on the fundamental idea that the Government should, as a matter of justice and humanity, adequately protect its fighting men on land and sea and their dependent families. It aims to hearten the families of the men who go to the front and at the same time to give to our soldiers and sailors the comforting assurance that whatever may be their fate, their loved ones at home will not be left dependent upon charity. It is proposed to impose on the public treasury the obligation of indemnifying justly the men who have entered, or are about to enter the American army and navy to fight in the camps of liberty. With our men on the soil of France and hundreds of thousands of others about to enter the service of their country, the question is one of justice and fairness and the plan should be as liberal as it is possible for a just and generous republic to make.

"Under the plan discussed it is suggested that provision be made for the support of dependents of soldiers and sailors by giving them an allotment out of the pay of the men; and also an allowance by the Government; that officers and men be indemnified against death or total or partial disability; that a system of rehabilitation and re-education of disabled men be inaugurated; and that the Government insure the lives of sailors and soldiers on their application at rates of premiums based upon ordinary risks.

"The new system would be administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department which is already writing war risk insurance on masters, officers and crews of American merchant vessels and on American hulls and cargoes.

Government Allowances.

"Dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the Government. The amount of the Government allowance would depend upon the size of the family, and, as to others than the wife and children, upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the soldier or sailor makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay.

"The risk of death or disability would be compensated for somewhat on the analogy of workmen's compensation acts, with the compensation measured by the men's services, the size of the families, and the loss to the family. Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation naturally must be paid wholly by the Government.

"In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the Government under which our soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times. The excess cost due to increased mortality and disability war risk should clearly be borne by the Government, and the cost of administering the insurance department for the benefit of the nation's fighting men is also a proper Governmental charge. The tentative plans would provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 with provision for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

"In working out the new system, it is deemed essential that a system for re-education and rehabilitation be established, so that injured men may be fitted as far as possible for lives of usefulness either in their former or some other vocations.

"In the preparation of the plans to be laid before the President and Congress, the laws and experiences of other countries have been studied, and useful ideas have been suggested by members of the Insurance Committee named following the meeting of representatives of all the life insurance companies.

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
Incorporated 1851
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - - - $ 5,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - - - - - - - $66,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, John Aird, Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.

Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

British America Assurance Co.
(Fire, Hail, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager; Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), John Aird, Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.
Assets, Over - - - - - $ 2,700,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization, Over - - - - - - - $40,000,000.00

The Immediate Needs

of any financial emergency require immediate cash. At death most of all.

Life Insurance is the one possession that death automatically turns into cash.

Life Insurance at lowest cost and with highest returns is to be secured on the most liberal conditions in

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "G."
Head Office - Winnipeg

"Keep the Home Fire Burning"
by placing a Monthly Income Policy in
The Dominion Life
Assurance Company
It guarantees your wages after death.
Head Office, - Waterloo, Ont.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Manager, A. K. Wright, Secretary, J. B. Adshead.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.
Glasgow Office, Exchange Square.
A. Dennistoun, Agent.
167 Branches throughout Scotland

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Bills, Cheques and other documents collected. Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued—available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment—good interest return, absolute promptness of payment, and security of principal.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company
61 Yonge St. TORONTO

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

CITY BUILDING INDUSTRY IS IN HEALTHY STATE

$7,000,000 of Permits Predicted For This Year.

OUTLOOK AFTER THE WAR

Different Opinions Prevail—Events Between the Present and the End of the Conflict Will Be Important Factor.

That Toronto's buildingindustry is in a healthy condition considering the high cost of building material and labor, is evidenced by some statistics which have been supplied to THE FINANCIAL POST by the City Architect. A conservative estimate of the value of permits for building to be issued during 1917 is placed at $7,000,000, being based on the records of the past and present indication for the remaining months of the year. The value of permits issued from Jan. 1 to June 30 of this year was $3,326,228, as compared with the 1916 figure of $2,684,309, showing an increase of $641,919. This figure for the first six months of this year indicates that the estimate for the total year is very conservative, and may be exceeded by at least another $1,000,000 worth of permits.

Included in the figures of the total estimates for the year is $1,007,000, representing value of plans of ten important buildings now under examination by the staff of the department, but for which no permits have as yet been granted. Included in this figure are four buildings to be constructed of concrete and valued at $615,000, according to the plans as filed in the department. These represent the four largest buildings of the ten, whose average value is about $100,000.

Last year factories and warehouses totalled a little over $2,000,000, and prospects are that this figure will be slightly exceeded this year.

In the matter of dwellings, there were 649 permits issued last year, representing a total of $1,813,900. This year it is predicted the total will probably be close to $2,000,000, as the number for the first half of the year has been 443, with a total value of $1,119,075. Production of war supplies is rapidly increasing, causing a demand for small dwellings to house the incoming workers, and the price of building material and labor has proved to be no hold-up to construction.

The Housing Situation.

There is by no means an over-plus of housing capacity in Toronto at the present time, however, and City Architect W. W. Pearse does not hesitate in stating that there would be a marked shortage of dwellings if the war should suddenly end and the soldiers and other immigrants commence returning to Canada in large numbers. It is predicted that the industry will remain, at least, as healthy for the remainder of the year as it has done in the first six months and should show an increased total at the end of the year. Compared with last year's figures, the expected total this year of $7,000,000 indicates a decrease as compared with the 1916 figure of $9,000,000, but the permits for the Union Station, valued at $3,000,000, was a big factor in bringing up last year's total, while the figure for 1915 was in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

Going Outside Limits.

Some significance is attached to the large number of large Toronto homes which have recently been converted into convalescent homes for soldiers, and also into apartment houses, due, it is said to a combination of financial condition, and the general situation which renders building inadvisable. It is also noteworthy that there are an increasing number of dwellings being erected on the city borders just outside the limits, which do not figure in the permits issued by the city. Factory and warehouse construction has been done on a large scale in the matter of temporary accommodation. Special concessions are granted to war manufacturing industries, which are allowed to construct temporary sheds of galvanized iron by agreement to pull them down when required.

As to what the situation in regard to the building industry will be after the war, is hard to predict, but experts are of the opinion that it will be a period of much accelerated building or the extreme reverse, depending largely upon the part taken by the United States in the present war. It was pointed out by an official of the City Architect's department, that if the United States proves a big factor in the winning of the war, there will be a marked tendency of United States industries to develop Canada in order to be repaid the debt for which Canada will be to a certain extent, mortgaged to the United States. If this should prove to be the case, the building industry will be greatly enlarged and of great deal increased value, for the construction of factories and warehouses represents one of the most valuable departments in the total value of permits issued.

DOVERCOURT LAND CO.

Change in Policy Follows Retirement of W. S. Dinnick From Board.

Formal announcement was made this week of the resignation of Lt.-Col. W. S. Dinnick from the boards of the Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Co., and of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation. It is said that Mr. Dinnick has not been on the Dovercourt board for some time, and that there has never been any connection between the companies, except as to the Standard's position, along with several other companies as mortgagees of the Dovercourt Company. Mr. Dinnick has been Vice-President of the Standard Reliance Loan, which corporation during the past two or three years is said to have gradually evolved a policy which will insure the stability of the company. The Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Company will be entirely dissociated in future. This is a land dealing company purely, whereas the Standard Reliance is a mortgage and debenture corporation.

The management of the assets of the Dovercourt Company and its concerns are now in the hands of Mr. Waddington, the Managing Director of the Standard Reliance with whom is associated in this matter Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Chairman of the board. Considerable progress is said to have already been made towards the realization of the assets which will be very advantageous to the company when completed.

The Dovercourt will remain inactive for the present, and the Standard Reliance will add to its profits and reserve the results arising from the disposition of the Dovercourt properties. The two companies are now absolutely separated, but this in no way will affect, except for the better, the financial standing of the Standard Reliance as a mortgage and debenture corporation.

A PUBLIC SQUARE.

Town of New Toronto Will Expropriate Property for the Purpose.

By notifying all land owners and tenants this week that they must vacate all the property facing the Lake Shore Road, between 5th and 6th streets, New Toronto has completed the expropriation of the above land for the construction of a civic square in which the town proposes to erect its town hall, court house, customs building and fire hall. The land is approximately worth about $25,000, but a court of arbitration will fix the price of each parcel of property. The block is 250 feet by 260 feet in dimension.

Reeve Lovejoy states that it is hardly probable any move in the construction of the square will be made this year in view of the money stringency.

In the course of next month building operations will be commenced on a block of four two-storey solid brick stores, costing upwards of $25,000, which, when completed, will add much to the appearance of New Toronto's main street. Facing the Lake Shore road, they will be situated between 9th and 10th streets, and will have a pressed brick and plate glass front. The plans and specifications, which are now in the contractors' hands, show the buildings of a fine style, which will be a credit to the town.

ST. LAMBERT.

Town May Become the Site of a Large New Cotton Mill.

Announcement was made last week that when the Town of St. Lambert, P.Q., would be the location of a new cotton and textile factory, which will involve an expenditure of many millions. The Town of St. Lambert is asked to give the company $95,000 and tax exemptions for ten years, a request which it is very likely will be granted, as the proposition is a huge one and will mean a great deal to this growing town. The town council will have to pass a by-law in order to grant the company its request, and one by-law will have to be ratified by a plebiscite of all the property owners of the town. The plebiscite will be taken immediately after the passing of the by-law and the company will start building as soon as the ratepayers have ratified the by-law.

The Dominion Envelope Company, Toronto, have taken out a permit for the erection of a $40,000 factory on **Duchess street.**

BUILDING TRADE AND THE COST OF MATERIALS

Advances of 20 Per Cent. Likely to Continue For Some Time.

COMMERCIAL RENTS HIGH

A Demand for Accommodation of Industrial Purposes Which Insures Good Profit—Activities noted in the United States.

Notwithstanding the high price of materials and the increasing demands of the building trade unions the returns for New York State and Northern New Jersey show that from January 1 to July 1, 1917, contracts for building aggregated the huge sum of $155,281,000. This is the largest total since the year 1910 with the exception of 1913 when the total reached $158,017,500. Speculative building has received a set back, but the above figures go far to prove that the regular investment building is going on at a normal rate. The United States as far as building is concerned is passing through the readjustment period which Canada experienced in 1915 when all speculative building operations ceased. In the United States as in Canada there is a keen demand for properties particularly for manufacturing and commercial business.

While prices of general building materials have advanced in some cases 20% in the past year both in Canada and the United States, prospective builders realize that prices may not recede for some time to come. The price of fabricated steel is so prohibitive that other forms of construction are necessary in factory and warehouse construction. Little help is looked for either in Canada or the United States regarding steel. The demand for properties particularly for manufacturing and commercial uses is large both in Canada and the United States and owners have excellent opportunity even at the present high cost of building to rent at lucrative rentals on long term leases and in some cases show as high as 20% on the investment.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Some Activity Reported in the Sale of Improved Land on Outskirts.

Some small activity in real estate is reported in and around New Westminster, B.C. Prices are reported low as compared with boom times. Transactions have been for the most part in improved land outside the city, though a few transfers of city homes have been made. Most of the realty be done, or old houses are going to be in house selling in town. The coming of new workmen to the various industrial plants is again making the scarcity of modern dwellings for rent in handy locations evident. There is no doubt that if many of the old places now hopelessly out of repair, were reasonably fixed up, tenants would be forthcoming at once at fairly good rentals. A notable proof of this fact is the case of two Sixth street houses which had long stood idle. Small repairs were done recently on the fronts of these places, new verandah and steps to be exact, and now both dwellings are rented to steady and satisfied tenants. More of this work, it would seem, will have to done, or old houses are going to be idle for a long time.

AGRICULTURE IN N. B.

District Representatives Being Appointed by Government.

The Government of New Brunswick is proceeding actively on a campaign of both practical and theoretical assistance to the farming community of the Province. Its latest project is the appointment of district representatives of the Department of Agriculture, men of experience, familiar with everyday farm routine and trained in an agricultural college. Their work will consist in getting well acquainted with the people, carefully studying local conditions, assisting agricultural societies, advising in every other activity in agriculture which will include work having to do with stock, grain, potatoes, fruit, drainage, dairy, fertilizers, etc.

It is explained, on behalf of the Government, that the district representative is not expected to know everything about agriculture but is in a position to obtain information upon any subject within reasonable time and is expected to know how to put the findings at experimental farms and colleges into practice. Co-operative movements such as the selling of wool and lambs, purchase of seed grain by a community, purchase of fertilizers by societies, purchase of machinery which might be made to serve many instead of one, purchase of pure-bred animals instead of inferior grades, will be activities which the district representative will take up energetically. Each man will have an office properly equipped for his particular work where agricultural reference will be kept and which will form a connecting link between the county and the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Arrangements have been made for opening offices in several of the counties of the Province and more will be equipped as suitable men are found to take charge of them. The Government believes that the publications of its Department of Agriculture, from many of which the farmers do not at presest derive full benefits, will become of great practical assistance if distributed and explained by men qualified for the task. The district representatives will make this an important feature of their operations.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP.

Unusual Heat Believed to Have Decimated Output.

Heat of an unprecedented intensity that visited California, in the latter part of June, is believed now to have decimated the fruit output of that State. A temperature ranging from 110 to 120 and extending continuously over a period of four days, has had a disastrous effect. Although the full extent of the loss is not yet fully known, enough is known to indicate the very serious nature of the loss. The representative of probably the largest fruit distributing company of the state describes the circumstance as a "climatic catastrophe." Very little news regarding the loss has been permitted to go abroad.

Although a poor showing is made by the Hudson's Bay Company's sales of town lots for the first quarter of the current financial year to June 30—the total of £100 comparing with £5,500 for the corresponding period of last year—the sales of farm lands were highly satisfactory. The acreage sold rose from 46,100 to 112,500, and the amount received increased from £147,600 to £419,000.

UNITED PUBLISHERS OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1917, incorporating Donald Lorne McDonald, Accountant, John Campbell, solicitor, Jacob Henry Greenberg, student-at-law, Oral Nathan Birchard, filing clerk, and Eldon Moir, druggist, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the fololwing purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, stationers, printers and lithographers and to acquire, possess and dispose of copyrights; to acquire, control, purchase and operate newspaper; to carry on the business of importers of, dealers in and manufacturers of paper, paper materials and paper substitutes of all kinds; (b) To purchase, acquire for cash or capital stock of the company, the capital stock, stock in trade, assets and good-will, and to control manage, operate and dispose of as a going concern the business now being carried on by Manufacturers Press, Limited, a corporation incorporated under The Dominion Companies Act; (c) To purchase, acquire and dispose of shares in any other company or companies having objects similar to this company; (d) Out of the funds of the company to pay all expenses incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be caried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "United Publishers of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 20,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of July, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

HALL BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manubeen issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1917, incorporating Samuel Edward Hall and James Mason Hall, lumbermen, and Debora Mary Hall, married woman, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; Thomas Gordon Hall, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, lumber manufacturer, and Alexander Aeneas McDonald,, of the Village of Marmora, in the said Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law, for the following purposes, viz.:—To purchase, cut, sell and manufacture timber and lumber in the Dominion of Canada, England and the United States of America and elsewhere. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Hall Brothers, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

CANADIAN SPRINKLER EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1917, incorporating John Gardner Leckie and George Gordon Beckett, students-at-law, John Antliff Kent, accountant, Barbara Cameron, clerk, Donald Black Sinclair and Edward Gordon McMillan, barristers-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, construct, sell, instal and equip properties with automatic sprinklers, fire extinguishing and fire prevention apparatus and devices of all kinds; to carry on the business of a general construction company in all its branches, including assigning and sub-letting of contracts, contracting and developing generally, and to build, construct, maintain, own and operate, dwellings, barns, elevators, warehouses, factories, buildings, bridges, docks, wharves and all other structures of a like nature useful or incidental to the work of the company or any part thereof, and to carry on the business of steamfitters, plumbers, mechanical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of plants, engines and other machinery, and to engage in the business of electrical, civil and water supply engineers; (b) To manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign, invest in, deal in and deal with goods, tools and property of every class and description, including engines, dynamos, motors and valves of every description and kind and any and all kinds of machinery, plant, articles of manufacture and mechanical apparatus generally; (c) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (d) To take, own and sell contracts, notes, bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness, and to own, hold, deal in and sell the capital stock in other corporations; (e) To act as agent for any individual, firm or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on; (f) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the whole or any part of the undertaking, assets, business and property, real and personal, and the good-will, franchises, patents, rights, privileges, contracts and assets and liabilities, useful or incidental to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, from any individual, firm or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash or fully paid-up shares, bonds or other securities of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (g) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any real or personal, movable or immovable property which the company may deem necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the company or any of them; (h) To acquire, hold and own shares in any other corporation doing business in whole or in part of a like nature, and to pay for the same either in cash or part cash, or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (i) To issue in payment for any property, concessions or rights by the company, or with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered or to be rendered to the company, bonds or common or preferred stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable; (j) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (k) To take, accept and hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure the payment of any money due to the company or advanced by the company to any person, firm or corporation in the carrying on of the company's operations; (l) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property and undertakings of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company may deem fit, and in particular for the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company; (m) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any company belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (n) The intention is that the objects specified in paragraph (a) hereof shall be independent objects and shall be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company; (o) To do all such other things as may be deemed necessary or useful in the attainment of the above objects; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company all the expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "Canadian Sprinkler Equipment Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of June, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SEE THE
Canadian Northern Rockies
en route to the PACIFIC COAST
You will be amply repaid. Convenient Train Service. Summer Tourist Fares.
by the Natural Wonders of Jasper Park and Mount Robson, Monarch of the Range
For through tickets, information and our handsome Mountain Booklet apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

You spend as much time at your desk as with your best friend—chose it as carefully.

OFFICE SPECIALTY
EFFICIENCY DESK

This new Desk revolutionizes Business Executives' ideas of desk-efficiency. It combines all the pleasant advantages of a high-grade, flat top desk, with filing features otherwise only procurable in a large separate stack of Filing Cabinets.

Two drawers for letter or cap size papers, two drawers for all standard sizes of Card Record Forms, and one deep centre drawer fitted with sliding compartment tray, give a wonderful capacity and excellent working convenience to the Executive.

Real desk-efficiency is only possible at an "Office Specialty" EFFICIENCY Desk. Call and see this Desk, or ask for illustrated Folder No. 1835.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED
Largest Makers of Filing Devices and Office Systems in the British Empire
97 Wellington Street West, TORONTO
9 Filing Equipment Stores: TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA HALIFAX HAMILTON WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON VANCOUVER
Home Office and Factories: NEWMARKET, ONT.

Safe Investments
To Increase Income.
Particulars on Request, of Investments Yielding
6¼% to 7½%.
Campbell, Thompson & Co.
CANADA LIFE BLDG., TORONTO

Town of
Mimico
DEBENTURES
Price: Rate to yield
6%
Write for information.
C. H. BURGESS & CO.
Bank of Hamilton Building
TORONTO Canada

We Own and Offer
$30,000
Town of Sudbury, Ont.
5% DEBENTURES
Maturing from one to twelve years.
Denominations $1,000 and Odd.
PRICE TO YIELD 6⅛%
Phone or Wire Orders at Our Expense.
MacDonald, Bullock & Company
84 Bay St. - - - TORONTO
Phones: Ade. 1700-1701.

O. N. SCOTT
Consulting Mining Engineer
Examination and Reports on Mining Properties
ADDRESS
ONTARIO CLUB - TORONTO
Telephone Adelaide 3040

G. B. Perry & Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Local Investments
Merchants Bank Building
Hamilton, Canada

Geo. O. Merson & Co.
Chartered Accountants.
807 Lumsden Bldg., Toronto

Dominion of Canada
WAR LOAN BONDS
We shall be pleased to give quotations for the purchase or sale of these Bonds.
F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENTS
97 Bay Street
Toronto - - Canada

ESTABLISHED 1849
BRADSTREET'S
Offices Throughout the Civilized World.
We Present a Record—Not a Prospectus.
Reputation gained by years of vigorous, conscientious and successful work.
Thomas C. Irving
General Manager Western Canada
TORONTO

MONEY TIGHTNESS HAS EFFECT ON DOMINION REPORT

Contraction in Canadian Call and Current Loans Noted.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION

Holdings of Government Securities and Larger Currency Reserves Increase Immediate Assets—Larger Earnings Reported.

Coming at a time when the country's financial position is being closely followed in connection with the general business situation throughout the country, the half yearly statement of the Dominion Bank provides some unusually interesting features. The so-called tightness in the money market has for some time been viewed with more or less concern by industrial interests in relation to manufacturing activities and by agricultural interests in relation to the handling of this year's crop. This money tightness is indicated in the Dominion statement in the contraction of Canadian call and current loans. Despite the fact that staple assets have increased during the six months to the extent of $8,169,161, there has been a decrease in current loans of $130,534, and in Canadian call of $1,805,086. That government financing has to a large extent been responsible for this curtailment of current credit is indicated from the fact that government securities have increased from slightly over $1,000,000 to nearly $5,500,000, or by $4,443,558. Call loans abroad have increased by $1,173,732.

In addition to the charges referred to, there have been other adjustments which have materially strengthened the bank's position. Holdings of Dominion notes are higher by $3,427,590, and there is a new item of gold reserve of $1,000,000. Altogether the immediately available liquid assets, according to THE POST'S standard, have increased $10,772,066. The proportion of these assets to total assets is now 31.0 per cent., compared with 21.8 per cent. a year ago, and the proportion of liabilities to the public is now 36.1 per cent., compared with 25.7 per cent.

The increase in total assets referred to, of over $8,000,000, has been largely due to the continued increase in deposits. Savings deposits are larger by $4,200,249, and demand deposits by $3,080,318. There has also been an increase in circulation of $1,592,941, indicating the increased requirements of business for currency. Following are comparative figures:

Six Months Ending June 30.
Assets—Immediately Available.

	1917	1916	Change
Specie	$ 1,965,199	$1,889,586 +	$ 75,613
Dom. notes.	10,387,207	6,959,800 +	3,427,590
Nt. cir. dp.	307,800	267,800 +	40,000
Notes, bank	909,376	628,489 +	280,887
Bank bal...	10,112	10,582—	470
Do. abrd.	2,819,192	3,323,778—	504,586
Gov. secs...	5,490,561	1,047,003 +	4,443,558
Gold reserve	1,000,000	.... +	1,000,000
Cheques ...	4,246,800	3,411,058 +	835,742
Call loans..	3,012,485	1,838,753 +	1,173,732
	$30,148,732	$19,376,666 +	$10,772,066
% total assets	31.0	21.8 +	9.2
% total pub. lia.	36.1	25.7 +	10.4
Other Assets.			
Pub. secs...	$ 7,573,013	$7,163,773 +	$ 409,240
Other secs..	3,643,088	4,413,618—	770,530
Call loans..	4,713,647	6,518,733—	1,805,086
Current ...	44,818,660	44,949,194—	130,534
Elsewhere..	53,781	60,067—	6,286
Over debts.	49,668	63,156—	13,488
Real estate.	23,471	27,583—	4,112
Mortgages..	15,727	14,364 +	1,363
Premises...	5,512,223	5,629,608—	117,385
Lets. cred..	509,834	675,920—	166,086
	$66,913,112	$69,516,016—	$2,602,904
Total assets	$97,061,844	$88,892,683 +	$8,169,161
Liabilities to Public.			
Circulation	$ 6,754,722	$5,162,201 +	$1,592,521
Dem. dep...	16,078,409	12,998,091 +	3,080,318
Sav. dep....	58,309,943	54,109,694 +	4,200,249
Due banks.	352,840	480,471—	127,631
Due else....	556,597	1,265,696—	709,099
Acceptances	509,834	675,920—	166,086
Bills pay...	291,908	275,064 +	16,844
Other liab..	540,776	339,936 +	200,840
	$83,395,029	$75,307,073 +	$8,087,956
Liabilities to Shareholders.			
Capital	....$ 6,000,000	$6,000,000	....
Reserve ...	7,000,000	7,000,000	....
Dividends...	181,507	180,951 +	556
Balance ...	485,308	404,659 +	80,649
	$13,666,815	$13,585,610 +	$ 81,205
Total liab..	$97,061,844	$88,892,683 +	$8,169,161

It will be gratifying to the shareholders to know that the very material improvement in the bank's liquid position has not been accompanied by any decline in earnings, in fact, the report shows an increase of $67,347 over the half year period of 1916. The profits were $559,281, and, after deductions for dividends, patriotic subscriptions and taxes, there was a substantial balance carried forward. The total balance now amounts to $485,308, as compared with $404,658 at the end of the first 1916 half yearly report. Following are comparative figures:

Six Months Ending June 30

	1916	1917	
Bal. forward.	$344,439	$363,442	
Profits	491,934	559,281 +	67,347
	$836,373	$922,723	
Taxes	46,715	52,415	
Dividends ...	360,000	360,000	
Patriotic fd..	25,000	25,000	
Balance	$404,658	$485,308 +	80,650

NEW REGULATIONS IN APPLYING THE TARIFF

A Change Made In View Of The Unstable Conditions Now Generally Prevailing.

A new customs regulation went into effect this week which will bear more lightly than the old one on importers of merchandise in view of the unstable conditions of prices. This provides that the current market price on which duty is charged shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent. the price paid under contract for the goods when they were ordered. In some cases importers have found that they were paying duty at a valuation that was not only 25 per cent., but as high as 50, 100, and in a few cases 400 or 500 per cent. in advance. So rapid and so extreme had been the advances in certain lines of Canadian imports.

The objection raised by the wholesale trade and manufacturers, rather than retailers, to duty being charged on any increased basis at all, was that as soon as the order was placed by them they went out into the Canadian retail market and sold the goods on a basis of the cost and the duty figured on this contract cost. When the goods were delivered, months afterwards, they found that the duty was charged on the "market price at the time of shipment," which often added 15, 20 or 30 per cent., and even more to the estimated cost, and wiped out their margin of profit on the goods they had sold to the retailers.

A joint protest to the Government failed to secure any relief, but a slight concession to the position taken by the supply houses last year is made in new regulation limiting the advance on which duty can be charged to 25 per cent. This will help in a few, but not many cases. One extreme incident was reported to THE FINANCIAL POST where a manufacturer had paid 45 cents for soda before the war and when the goods were delivered he found that duty was charged on a $3.50 valuation, making the duty many times the total cost of the goods and playing havoc with his selling contracts. An inquiry made of the Toronto Customs officials brought the reply that the regulation would not be retroactive, nor will it apply to goods ordered more than nine months previous to delivery.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

Government Will Recognize Obligations, Says Carranza.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders, London, communicate that, in reply to a telegram sent by them to General Carranza on his assumption of the Presidency, expressing the hope that the re-establishment of the credit of Mexico might before long be evidenced by a resumption of payment on obligations for which the Mexican Government is directly responsible, the following message has been received:

"Mexican Government will always recognize legal obligations. Resumption of payments depends upon improvement of world economical conditions and credit facilities that creditors may be willing to give this Government."

The twelve German steamers seized in British Indian ports at the beginning of the war have earned $601,695 under the management of the India office.

EFFECT OF THE UNITED STATES

Continued from page 9

the dissenting decision of Commissioner Harland, who said in part:

"This month-to-month and purely statistical view of the matter seems to me to be wholly inadequate. Nor do I regard that course as altogether safe. We are facing a much larger problem and it must be approached in a much broader y if we are to reach a sound solution. The wisdom of deferring full relief is not apparent to me. What the country as a whole needs, as all participating in the hearings seemed to agree, is much larger terminals, more tracks, more cars, more locomotives. This enlargement of our facilities is not required merely to meet exigencies growing out of the war, but to keep our transportation facilities up to the measures of the country's growing volume of business.

"A foundation should be laid without delay for a definite plan for the development and building up of our transportation system. A rough estimate of a billion dollars has been suggested as the yearly expenditure necessary to open up new territory and to enlarge and extend their present facilities in order to meet the rapidly growing volume of commerce of the country.

"No such investment, however, has been or is being made in our railroads. On the contrary, an exhibit of records shows that beginning with 1895, new construction increased year by year until 1910, while from the latter date it has steadily diminished. In other words, our population and commerce have largely expanded but there has been no expansion, relatively speaking, in our transportation facilities."

ABOLISHING THE COAST TO COAST COMMODITY RATE

American Roads Will Have to Increase Their Charges.

CANADA LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Shipping Conditions Are Such That Advantages of Water Route Are No Longer Considered Such as to Warrant Reductions.

The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States has announced a decision in connection with transcontinental commodity rates which will, no doubt, have a direct reflection upon similar rates on this side of the lines. The decision is that the railroads will not be allowed to continue for the future certain lower charges from coast to coast than between intermediate points. These rates have prevailed both in the United States and Canada in the case of heavy commodities so as to place the railroads on the same basis as the steamship companies operating by the water route. In the United States they have been suspended until such time as the railroads can show that actual conditions in the water borne traffic warrant special consideration.

The matter of transcontinental commodity rates was a very important one a year or so ago when the operation of the Panama canal was commenced. At that time there were already certain lower rates on some commodities existing to put competition on an even basis with vessels making the Horn. With the opening of the canal, the water route was shortened and rates declined, and the railroads asked and secured permission to make further reductions on commodities from coast to coast. When these reductions were permitted, British Columbia made a demand for further consideration, and asked that a customs officer be appointed at New York to allow the shipment of commodities from Eastern Canadian points through that port to Panama canal steamers in bond. The Canadian railways then asked permission to make equalizing rate reductions. However, such was the effect of war conditions on shipping rates, that the agitation fell flat and no decision was ever rendered by the Railway Commission, before which body the case was pending.

Now the decision of the Interstate Commission indicates that not only have the special concessions granted to cover Panama canal competition been abolished, but the former concessions in relation to the cape route are also suspended, at least, until such time as competition by the water route can be shown to provide adequate competition.

The development is a direct result of the shortage of tonnage and the consequent high rates for water transportation. These rates have wiped out the advantage which formerly existed in favor of the water route.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER.

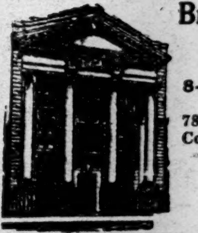
Some Improvement Shown in the 1916 Report.

The report of the International Harvester Co. of New Jersey for 1916 states that the income from operations amounted to $15,832,800, against $14,186,623 the previous year. After deducting interest on loans, depreciation, Preferred and Common dividends, etc., there remains a surplus balance of $6,582,160, as compared with $4,476,436. Crop conditions throughout the United States were not as favorable as in the preceding year. There was a practical failure of the small-grain crop in the Northwestern States and partial failures of other crops in different sections of the country. This occasioned a substantial decline in domestic sales of grain and corn harvesting machinery, which was offset by increased sales of other products. The sales to International Harvester Corporation for the export trade were considerably greater than in 1915, though still below normal. The total sales were 14 per cent. over the preceding year. Capital expenditures for the year amounted to $983,000, and consisted principally of improvements in manufacturing facilities and shop conditions at Harvester Works and Twine Mills, and in further equipment of raw material properties.

An additional war loan of $100,000,000 has been made by the United States to France, bringing total credits to that country to $310,000,000, and grant total of American loans to the Allies to $1,303,000,000.

General Motors will make 185,000 cars in the fiscal year to end of 31st of the month. Next year a production of 250,000 is planned.

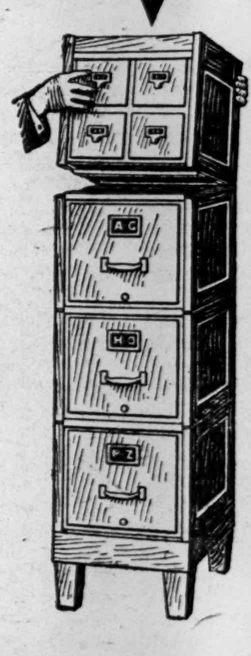
THE BANK OF TORONTO
DIVIDEND No. 144
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the Rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of September next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August next.
By Order of the Board,
THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
July 18th, 1917.



THE
HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
Branches and Connections Throughout Canada
Head Offices and Nine Branches in Toronto
8-10 King Street West Head Office and Toronto Branch
78 Church Street
Cor. Queen East and Ontario
Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst
Cor. Queen West and Bathurst
236 Broadview, Cor. Wilton Ave.
1871 Dundas St., Cor. High Park Ave.
1220 Yonge St. Subway, Cor. Alcorn Ave.
Borden Military Camp

When there is no Will
the law takes command, and regardless of your desires or the needs of your heirs, settles how your property shall be divided. One inflexible rule applies in every such case.
Whether you have little or much, make a will—and make it NOW.
Our booklet, "I Give, Devise and Bequeath," may be obtained at our office or will be mailed on request.
THE UNION TRUST CO., Limited
TORONTO
HENRY F. GOODERHAM, President J. M. McWHINNEY, General Manager

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.
HEAD OFFICE, - WEYBURN, SASK.
NINETEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN.
DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; Frank Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.; H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.
A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.



Macey
Filing Cabinets
Build them up
as you need them.
Let them grow with your business.
Ask your furniture dealer about these, or write to us direct.
MADE IN CANADA BY
CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS
LIMITED
General Offices: - Woodstock, Ontario
Office Appliance Factory - Seaforth, Ont.